

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY AT THE GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

## BIRTH.

On the 24th ult., at Somerville, Navan, the wife of Sir Thomas G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Banbury, Oxon, Frederic Murton, Esq., of Addison-road, Kensington, to Minna, widow of the late Major-General T. Williams, C.B.

On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Belsize Park, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Middlesex, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, D.C.L., Vicar of St. Peter's, Edward Abram, youngest son of the late William Abram of Belsize Park and Middle Temple-lane, to Dora Elise, youngest daughter of Leopold Fischel, of Belsize Park-gardens. No cards. Indian and New Zealand papers please copy.

On the 27th ult., at the parish church, Littleborough, Lancashire, by the Rev. Dr. Salts, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. A. Walsh, M.A., and by the Rev. Dr. Dewes, Rector of St. Augustine's, Pendlebury, Robert, eldest son of Andrew Knowles, Esq., of Swinton Old Hall, Pendlebury, to Hannah Fenton, second daughter of Henry Newall, Esq., of Littleborough.

On the 27th ult., at Christ Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Frederick Ord Gadsden, of H.M. Imperial Indian Marine, eldest son of Colonel Gadsden, 9th Madras N.I., to Ellen Anna, youngest daughter of the late J. P. D. Stephens, of Muswell-hill. Indian papers please copy.

On the 28th ult., at Berlin, Leopold Koellner, Captain-lieutenant in the Imperial German Navy, to Ida Elizabeth, elder daughter of W. Henry L. Green, C.E., formerly of London.

On Aug. 18, at the parish church of Skurup, Sweden, Count Augustin Ehrensvärd, of the Scania Hussars, to Eva, daughter of the Countess Mathilde Hallenburg, of Svaneholm.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

## SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; Phil. i. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Lut. viii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7 p.m.

## MONDAY, Oct. 8.

Social Science Congress at Huddersfield (three last days). Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting.

## TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

Moon's first quarter, 10.20 a.m. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral meeting, &c. Opening of London Hospital Medical College, address by Professor Huxley, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; evening, Cellier's "Gray's Elegy," &c.

## THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Raft's oratorio, "The World's End," &c.; Evening, Barnby's Psalm, xvii., &c.

## FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Macfarren's "King David"; evening, Niels Gade's "Crusaders."

## SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Beethoven's Grand Mass in D, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts begin.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
September 23	30.020	54°3	51°1	90°	6	65°1	44°0	NNE. SSW	Miles	112 0°240
24	29.646	60°0	55°4	85	8	67°1	54°5	S. WSW.		346 0°000
25	29.816	59°2	53°3	82	5	65°8	55°7	WSW. W.		210 0°110
26	29.669	60°2	50°8	72	5	66°8	54°6	SSW. WSW.		411 0°000
27	29.617	56°1	50°1	82	6	62°9	52°0	WSW. W.		326 0°275
28	29.557	55°9	50°3	83	8	62°0	49°7	W. SW.		248 0°280
29	29.225	50°7	43°8	79	8	57°9	47°9	W. WSW. WNW.		227 0°775

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.024 29.623 29.778 29.635 29.632 29.674 29.555  
Temperature of Air .. 54°22' 59°0' 63°22' 64°5' 59°6' 57°4' 52°5'  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 52°6' 57°9' 58°2' 61°3' 53°6' 54°4' 47°6'  
Direction of Wind .. NNE. SSW. WSW. WSW. W. W.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.

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Admission 1s., on every weekday, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, One Guinea.

## EVENING FETES.

On EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY until further notice the Exhibition will be open until Eleven p.m. The Band will play till 10.45. SPECIAL FETES will be held, and the Grounds brilliantly illuminated, under the management of Mr. James Pain, as on the occasion of the Royal Fete on July 18.

## THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

The Parisian outrage upon the young King of Spain was all the more deplorable as it might, by better management, have been avoided. Though the act of an irresponsible mob, it involves a whole nation in complicity with a flagrant breach of hospitality. King Alfonso, whose sagacity is beyond his years, would have preferred an official reception in the French capital on his way to, rather than on his return from, Germany; but he acquiesced in the arrangements of the Ministers of the Republic. His ostentatiously cordial reception by the Emperor William, his presence at the recent military manoeuvres, and the crowning distinction of making his Majesty the honorary Colonel of a Uhlan regiment at Strasburg, was the theme of indignant invectives by the unbridled press of Paris, whose bitter articles on the subject are said to have been instigated by interested stock-jobbers. But, be that as it may, the inflamed state of public feeling required a curtailment of the proposed festivities. President Grévy, as well as the Spanish Sovereign, was adverse to a visit to the French capital, but were overruled by M. Jules Ferry, who went bail for the good behaviour of his countrymen, and soon found that he had undertaken a very rash task. When King Alfonso arrived at the Northern Terminus, dense crowds of people, to a great extent well dressed, saluted him as he passed through the streets with a tempest of hisses and cries of "A bas le Uhlan!" in spite of the presence of the President and his Ministers. Amid a running fire of outrageous insults the Royal carriage reached the Spanish Embassy. The immediate departure of the King from Paris was only set aside at the urgent request of the President, who offered an ample apology, and persuaded his Majesty to dine with himself and the members of the Cabinet on Sunday. The good sense and dignity of the King, and the extreme cordiality of his hosts, for the moment smoothed over the bitterness of an untoward incident, which has compromised the honour of the French nation, and may have important political results.

The threatened resignation of President Grévy, who finds the cares and vexations of his exalted position increasingly irksome, is less likely than the early retirement of the Cabinet responsible for Saturday's outrage, which has so irretrievably alienated the only possible ally of France in Europe. M. Grévy must continue to bear his heavy burdens, all the more onerous as he sees one Ministry after another dissolve away. The Republic, firmly established as it is, cannot long bear such a continued strain. Saturday's outrage, which arose out of hatred of Germany, may lead to serious complications at Berlin, and the rowdy Parisians have the mortification of knowing that they have wilfully, if unintentionally, been playing into the hands of Prince Bismarck. The extent to which the proud Spaniards resent the insult is visible in the indignant comments of their press, and the enthusiastic reception given to their young Sovereign on his return to Madrid. He has no reason to regret the incident. It has restored his waning popularity, suppressed the intrigues of faction, and probably given the Sagasta Ministry a new lease of power.

While France by the agency of sinister influences is losing her rank in the commonwealth of nations, and even recklessly weakening the traditional friendship of England, she must observe with keen jealousy the growing prestige of her hated rival. The day before King Alfonso was driven with contumely from Paris by an ill-mannered mob, the great national statue erected at Rüdesheim to commemorate the completion of German unity was unveiled in great state by the venerable Emperor, in the presence of some 200,000 of his subjects. That colossal monument is the symbol of a series of events which not only consolidated the Fatherland, but which have furnished a substantial guarantee of European peace. Whether or not we demur to the Emperor William's claim of having been the instrument of Providence to give unity and strength to the Teutonic race, it is unquestionable that Germany stands at the head of Continental nations, and that her power and moderation are, for the present at least, a pledge of the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe. This ascendancy, based, unfortunately, on superior physical force, the burden of which is very heavy on the Fatherland, has, by the genius and sagacity of her great statesman, become a conservative influence which controls international relationships. The Peace League devised by the German Chancellor is effective for its purpose. It is certainly an

insurmountable barrier to French restlessness, against the outbreak of which there is no other reliable obstacle. Europe enjoys tranquillity because the sceptre which our neighbours once unworthily wielded has fallen into firmer and more deserving hands. The great monument on the wooded heights of the Niederwald is the outward and visible sign of this momentous change.

This is the season of Congresses. The Scientific Parliament at Southport has been succeeded by a Conference of sanitary reformers at Glasgow, at which the ardent Dr. Richardson propounded the idea that felicity must be sought through sanitation—a sound mind in a sound body being the substratum of human happiness. This eminent social reformer always has before him a high, if somewhat fanciful, ideal. How far we are from having realised it, the unhealthy and overcrowded dwellings of the poor bear witness. This is one of the pressing questions of the day, and if Lord Salisbury will continue to agitate it he will do the State better service than by indulging in party invectives. But Acts of Parliament on the subject have been almost a dead letter. To grapple with this gigantic and scandalous evil, it would be better to invest local authorities with greater powers than to create, as Professor Humphry suggests, a Government Sanitary Department with multitudinous inspectors. This and other "burning" questions of a non-party character are being thoroughly ventilated by the supporters of the Social Science Association now in session at Huddersfield.

Less generally interesting, but not less necessary in the eyes of their votaries, are the ecclesiastical assemblies of the season, one or two of which are now in session. At Reading, under the auspices of the new Primate, the Church Congress is devoting itself to the varied ecclesiastical and theological problems that court investigation, if they do not reach a solution. Its programme is most elaborate; and explosive as may be the materials brought together on these occasions, the skill of the managers generally succeeds in preventing serious collisions. Many besides ecclesiastics will be interested in the papers read and speeches made by competent men on the relative claims of science and faith, and the present limits of Biblical criticism. Among the subjects of immediate interest which the Congress has to discuss is the recent report of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts. The recommendations of the Commissioners, who bestowed immense pains on the inquiry, have created much diversity of opinion, which will no doubt be reflected in the discussions of the Congress. To increase the disciplinary powers of the Church and restrict the action of lay tribunals, is the object of that somewhat neglected report. But already clerical prosecutions in respect to doctrine and ritual have well-nigh ceased, and the Public Worship Act, owing to the passive attitude of the Episcopal Bench, has become a dead letter. Debates on such a subject must be, therefore, somewhat academic; for no sensible man expects that the Government will propose, or the House of Commons sanction, legislation on the lines laid down by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues.

The Irish Nationalists continue to assert themselves. They have been holding a conference with closed doors at Leeds with a view to increase their influence and organisation in English constituencies. The presence of Mr. Parnell on this occasion happily dispelled the idle canard that he had been assassinated. The first effect of their intervention will be felt at Manchester, where the Irish voters received orders to support the Radical candidate. Other leaders of the Nationalists have been trying to win over to their views, but with indifferent success, the sturdy farmers of Ulster, among whom Orangeism still flourishes. Only the presence of large bodies of police and soldiers has prevented serious collisions. In another part of the same province the Lord Lieutenant has been more worthily engaged in opening the electric tramway between Portrush and Bushmills—an engineering enterprise of great interest and promise, which is being carried on with Irish capital. This is a good omen.

For some days—at all events, on Saturday last—the City of London was in a ferment. Michaelmas Day is sacred to Lord Mayors. The Livery proposes, the Court of Aldermen disposes. Almost invariably they agree in their choice of the new City King. On this occasion, however, the candidate next in rotation, though chosen at the Guildhall by popular acclamation, was set aside by the inner court, and it was announced to the Livery, amid a tempest of indignation, that the City Senate, sitting *in camera*, had set aside Alderman Hadley and substituted Alderman Fowler, to the surprise of the elected Lord Mayor as well as the adherents of his rival. From this decision, which seems to have been based on personal considerations, there is no appeal. The *Times* draws the inevitable conclusion from this unusual phenomenon. "The Aldermen (

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am frequently asked by correspondents to recommend books in particular departments of study, the perusal of which tomes may prove equally amusing and instructive to them. I may respectfully point out that I am at the present moment prepared to draw the attention of any lively Gaul—or rather, Lutetian—who may have been present at the remarkable demonstration against Don Alfonso of Spain in the streets of Paris last Saturday to a compact collection of works bearing on the subject of Good Manners. In particular would I press on the genial Parisian's notice "The Art of Being Easy in all Times and in all Places," translated from the French of Des Landes by Edw. Combe. 12mo, half calf, gilt, 1724. Nay; I might go so far back as the "French Academie" of Pierre de la Primaudaye, "wherein is Discoursed the Institution of Manners," translated from the French by Thomas Beard, London, 1586. The French originals are, to judge from last Saturday's saturnalia, inaccessible to modern Parisians.

I was in Madrid, at a window of a house in the Puerta del Sol, when, on the 14th of January, 1875, I witnessed the entrance of Don Alfonso Francisco de Assisi Ferdinand Pio Juan Maria de la Concepcion Gregorio de Borbon (he is all that) into his capital as King of Spain and the Antilles. He was but a boy, fresh from Sandhurst; but he managed the great charger on which he was mounted with gallant skill; and as he rode forth from the Calle de Alcalà, at the head of his brilliant staff, bareheaded, waving his *képi*, and with the light of youth and health and success in his face, the immense multitude set up a shout of "Viva el Rey Bizarro!" Bizarre (a word of Arabic origin, I should say) means in Spanish brave, generous, magnificent; not odd, fanciful, fantastic, and whimsical, as it does in English.

I fancy that Alfonso XII. approved himself to be in the streets of Paris on Saturday afternoon quite as much a "Rey Bizarro" as his people declared him to be in the Puerta del Sol in '75. I have no great love for Kings. They are, as a rule, very troublesome, expensive, selfish, and ungrateful people; but I hope that I can admire a brave and honest gentleman; and the young King of Spain seems to fill that character to admiration.

Mem.: The Paris *Figaro* has, in the name of its entire staff, published a dignified protest against the shameful treatment to which the guest of France was treated; yet, in the self-same number of the paper in which this laudable protest was printed, there appears a paragraph describing a manifestation which occurred at the Bourse, which the *Figaro* cites with approval as "bien Parisienne et presque spirituelle." Among the group of speculators dealing in Spanish securities voices were heard crying "Je prends du *uhlan*! Qu'est-ce qui donne du *uhlan*? J'achète deux mille *uhlan*, dont dix sous." *J'espri* *Gaulois* must have sunk to a very low ebb indeed if such dull buffoonery as this can be pronounced "almost witty." As well might Russian bonds be nick-named "Cossacks," or Turkish ones "Bashi-Bazouks."

The Corporation of London and the French Republic seem to be both occupied and showing equal perseverance in the task of knocking nails into their own coffins. The interior of Guildhall presented on Saturday afternoon a spectacle in degree as undignified as that which was occurring in the Place Lafayette. It is quite true that, many years ago, an Alderman was excluded from the Civic Chair, which by right of seniority he was entitled to fill. But the reason for his exclusion was publicly given. It was on account of his connection with a certain Coal Company which, in Californian mining parlance, had failed "to pan out well." In the case of Mr. Alderman Hadley no kind of reason has, up to this time, been given for depriving him of the honour of being perhaps London's last Lord Mayor—I mean in the Portsooken, Candlewick, and Bassishaw sense. The scene of Saturday among the Livery at Guildhall has perhaps done more than Mr. Firth and his colleagues have hitherto effected towards awakening Londoners to the fact that they are four million strong, and that they have a right to municipal government for the entire metropolis.

At the same time, it would be cruelly unjust to ignore the many great and good things which have been achieved, in its time, by the City Fathers. Hear Mr. W. J. Loftie, London's latest and best historian—

The Corporation has done much for its own City; but it has not stayed its hands at the City boundaries. It has not only rendered London a model for cleanliness, light, water, locomotion, and health among the cities of the world, but also has made to the poorer suburbs such magnificent gifts as Burnham Beeches and Epping Forest, as Coulsdon-common and Wanstead Park. True, these advantages may be bought too dear. . . . There are certain things that need to be reformed. The parochial charities, for instance, might be utilised more frequently and widely than at present. The upper class of citizens might be inclined more frequently to serve as Aldermen and Sheriffs. The terms of admission to the franchise might be revised. The other City Companies might be called upon to do work similar to that carried on by the Goldsmiths and Fishmongers.

Mr. Loftie is not an optimist; and holds that the change, when it does come, will "probably mean a great increase in the rates all over the territory of the new municipality, as, before the new constitution has got into working order, there will be an immense waste of money and time." I shall go live at Brentford or at Brighton.

Doctors are accustomed to differ, in the merriest of manners, at this season of the year; and the opening of the medical schools affords a fine opportunity for systems to be oratorically pitted against systems. Dr. Donkin, for example, in his inaugural address at that admirable institution the London School of Medicine for Women, strongly denounced what he holds to be two "special fallacies"—viz., "a tacit belief that a man has a sort of natural right to claim a cure for his diseases, and a conviction that there is a cure for every disease if the doctors could only find it out." Well; I cannot help thinking (especially at the beginning of "chill October") that there ought to be a cure for bronchitis and asthma, and that it is an opprobrium to the Faculty that such a cure has

not yet been discovered. Proprietors of Patent Medicines please *not* to communicate with me. I know and have tried all your nostrums.

In another portion of his interesting discourse, Dr. Donkin observed that "the treatment of symptoms was a striking feature in the delusion and imposture of homœopathy, and even tainted the practical inferences drawn by some really scientific experimenters on the physiological action of certain drugs—i.e., their effect on the healthy body." Ah! I turn to the report of the address delivered by Dr. Blumberg, of Southport, at the London School of Homœopathy. The subject of the oration was "Hippocrates and Hahnemann." Of the latter, in his sixty-second year, Dr. Blumberg drew a delightful portrait:—

Silver locks framed the broad, thoughtful forehead, his eyes shone with undiminished lustre, the face had a noble repose, only varied occasionally by the play of humour; his carriage was erect, his movements full of dignity. "I rather hesitate," continued the doctor, "to mention the large flowered dressing-gown, the yellow slippers, the black velvet skull-cap, and his constant companion the long German pipe."

I like the German pipe; only I hope that Hahnemann took his tobacco in homœopathic doses. On Hippocrates Dr. Blumberg was also very strong. He described the great stress which the physician of Cos laid upon proper food, air, and exercise, and particularly praised him for his great knowledge of prognostics. He could prognosticate, with a vengeance! According to Burton, in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," Hippocrates, "when he was to go from home as far as Abdera, wrote to his friend Dionysius (at least, if these epistles be his) to ask him to oversee his wife in his absence, although she lived in his house with his father and mother, who he knew would take care of her." "They are bad by nature," he continued, of women in general, "and if they be not curbed in time, as an unpruned tree, they will be full of wild branches, and degenerate of sudden." Here's a fine old crusted physician for you! The wicked, jealous, suspicious old man, who had the shamelessness to doubt, not only his wife, but his very mother-in-law!

Students of what may be termed the by-ways of politics, might make curious note of the number of French statesmen and diplomatists who speak English perfectly. The names of M. Waddington, of M. Wilson, and of the Marquis d'Harcourt, will at once rise to the mind in this connection; but a fresh addition to the list should be made in M. Camille Barrère, recently one of the delegates at the Danubian Conferences, who has just been appointed to the prominent post of Consul-General in Egypt. M. Barrère must also be added to the list of advanced French Republicans, who, like M. Rochefort (according to "Men of the Time" he is Comte de Luçay, but by some I have heard him called a Marquis), has a title of nobility in one of his pigeon-holes. Was not M. Barrère's grandfather, the famous revolutionist, originally the wealthy Marquis de Vienzas?

I first met M. Barrère at Constantinople, some six years since, at the time of the Conference of Ambassadors. He was then the special correspondent of an English newspaper, spoke and pronounced English perfectly, and wrote it excellently. Otherwise he laboured under the slight embarrassment of being an exile from his native country, and condemned to death *par contumace* for the share (a very slight one) which he had taken in the Commune. Before he left Constantinople he was for many weeks prostrated by a dreadful illness. Then came the amnesty, return to France, the friendship of M. Gambetta, collaboration in the *République Française*, appointment to the Danubian delegation, and now the Egyptian Consul-Generalship. *Sic itur ad astra.* M. Camille Barrère, who is still quite young, and one of the cleverest men I have ever met, is on the high road to become an Ambassador.

In the just published second volume of "Art and Letters" (Remington and Co.), conducted by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, a work splendid in its artistic embellishment and general getting up, and excellent from a literary point of view, there is (p. 339—344) a most interesting article on Bookbinding, illustrated by engraved specimens of some of the choicest book-bindings extant. What with Mr. Zaehnsdorf's "Art of Bookbinding," Mr. Arnett's "Bibliopegia," Mr. Andrew Lang's admirable contribution to the subject in "The Library," to say nothing of the paper on "Art and Letters" and the bookbinding dissertations of MM. Octave Uzanne and Ambroise Firmin Didot, we have a goodly pabulum of literature on the bibliodetic art (I say bibliodetic for the sake of variety). In modern Greek, a bookbinder is a "bibliodétes."

Yet does something remain to be done in this direction. Will somebody write a book, or, at least, an article in a magazine, or a review on the yet half-untold agonies, miseries, vexations, and disappointments of the bibliophile who is continually having his books bound? Dr. Blumberg (cited above) said that the inscription on Hahnemann's monument should be "He shortened suffering and lengthened life." I am afraid that the converse of such an inscription would be most suitable if a monument were erected to some of the modern descendants of Roger Payne. What do you say, Mr. Sam Timmins, of Birmingham, J.P.?

With regard to Mr. Andrew Lang, I at once owe that accomplished gentleman "a good turn" and have "a crow to pluck" with him. The "good turn" is due for his having reproduced in "The Library," and thus first brought under my notice, M. Uzanne's proposal to utilise as covers in bookbinding "old scraps of brocade, embroidery, Venice velvet, and what not;" and, doubtless, adds Mr. Lang, "a covering of some dead lady's train goes well with a romance by Crébillon and engravings by Marillier." Fired by the suggestion, I was at once "down," not on a dead, but on a living lady for about a third of a yard of her train; that is to say, I "took toll" on a new fabric before it was consigned to the dressmaker, and sent the precious fragment, with a book, at once to my binder's.

And the crow to be plucked? Well; Mr. Lang has the hardihood to say (p. 61) that "almost all women are the inveterate foes, not of novels, of course, nor peerages and popular volumes of history, but of books worthy of the name." Oh! Mr. Andrew Lang. Cruel bibliophile! For my part, I am struck with astonishment at the patient cheerfulness with which women (of course I mean nice women) bear with the whims and caprices (and, let it be added, the selfishness) of their book-collecting husbands, fathers, and brothers. I am often filled with serious remorse at the thought of how great a nuisance my own books must be when I bring them home from the secondhand dealer. How ragged and tattered they are! What strange insects may be lurking under their flapping covers! How ancient and fish-like is their smell! And how worthless they appear when contrasted with a brand-new copy of the last "Gift-Book" of the season.

"Guglielmo Shakspeare Implora Pace." We may at least mentally make such an addition to the epitaph on the tomb at Stratford-on-Avon. We have heard enough about Dr. Ingleby and the Rev. the Vicar (I hope he has got some money for his church) and the bone-grubbing controversy in general. It may just, however, be noted that the Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon have just passed a formal resolution to the effect that "they record their most entire and emphatic disapproval of any proposal or project for interfering in any way with the grave, tombstone, or monument of Shakspeare." So, thanks to public opinion, his Worship the Mayor and his aldermen and town councillors, and last, but not least, Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillips, the ghoules (I quite believe them to be honest and enthusiastic ghoules) will not be permitted to rile that which should be the most revered of English sepulchres.

Clubland is generally supposed to be sacred ground to the profane vulgar, and the transactions of clubs and their committees are normally concealed from the outside world; but, looking at the fact that the recently published catalogue of the Library of the Reform Club has been noticed in several critical journals of high character, there may be no harm in taking note that the work in question is a handsome royal octavo volume of more than six hundred pages; that the task of compiling the catalogue was executed by Mr. Charles W. Vincent, who succeeded the learned Mr. Campkin as Librarian of the club, and that the catalogue is prefaced by a very interesting introduction written by Mr. W. Fraser Rae, chairman of the Library Committee.

In the introduction just spoken of Mr. Fraser Rae gives a sketch of the early history of the Reform Club, and supplies some items of information which will be valuable "Mémoires pour Servir" when an exhaustive history of the London Clubs comes to be written. The "precursor," although not the progenitor, of the Reform was the Westminster Club, which was established on the 7th of March, 1834. In the first committee list appear the well-known names of Alderman Wood, Morgan and John O'Connell, and Daniel Whittle Harvey, and among the earlier elected members were Daniel O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, Captain Gronow, Colonel Perronet Thompson, and Henry Lytton Bulwer. The members were accommodated at Mr. Alderman Wood's house, 24, Great George-street, Westminster. To No. 24, in the same street, at the house of Sir Edward Knatchbull, the remains of Byron had been, in 1824, brought from Missolonghi, to lie in state, prior to their removal to Hucknall Torkard. The poet would have been under fifty when the Westminster Club was started. Would he have been one of its members?

The most ardent admirer of his genius, the most eloquent of his panegyrists, was, indeed, a member. At the beginning of July, 1834, Benjamin Disraeli was a candidate, being proposed by Mr. H. L. Bulwer, and seconded by Dr. Elmore, the father, I apprehend, of a late distinguished Royal Academician. Mr. Disraeli was elected; but in March, 1835, he resigned his membership, requesting, in a letter to the Committee, "that his name be erased from the list of members of the club, as he was prevented by engagements from availing himself of its conveniences." He inclosed a cheque for fifteen guineas for club dues; but the cheque was returned to him, "the Committee having no inclination to accept money from gentlemen whose engagements render them unable to avail themselves of the conveniences of the club."

Mem.: in the original committee of the Reform, which was established in 1836, but which did not move into its present palatial home in Pall-mall until 1841, I find the name of Barry O'Meara. Was this the noted naval surgeon who tended Napoleon in his captivity, wrote the "Voice from St. Helena," and became the *bête noire* of Sir Hudson Lowe? I have read somewhere, lately, that O'Meara died in indigence; but he could scarcely have been in very low water in 1834, since he was a member of the committee of a club of the status of the Reform. I should very much like to know what kind of an end he really made.

The indefatigable Dr. Benjamin Richardson has been delivering before the Sanitary Congress at Glasgow a lecture on "Felicity as a Sanitary Research." I have read the lecture, and find it full of wise and epigrammatic utterances. I quite agree with Dr. Richardson in his postulate that the Earth is the Freehold of Man; and all honour to the sanitary reformers who, like the good Doctor, do their utmost to teach man not to mortgage his freehold, not to cut down the timber thereon, and not to exhaust the soil thereof by stupid tillage and unvarying crops. With respect to Health being Happiness, *cela dépend*. Your ordinary convict is the healthiest of human beings; and your workhouse inmate often lives till ninety. I remember, years ago, visiting the great cigar factory at Seville, and, as we passed through one of the work-rooms, being saluted by a crowd of laughing girls with the cry, "Salud y Dinero!" Health and money. There it is. Wealth will not bring health; but health without money is rather a tedious state of life. G. A. S.

## SKETCHES OF THE GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.



1. Waiting for the Emperor.

2. Quick fire preceding attack.

3. Getting a gun in position.

4. Dragoon.

5. Artillery covering retreat.

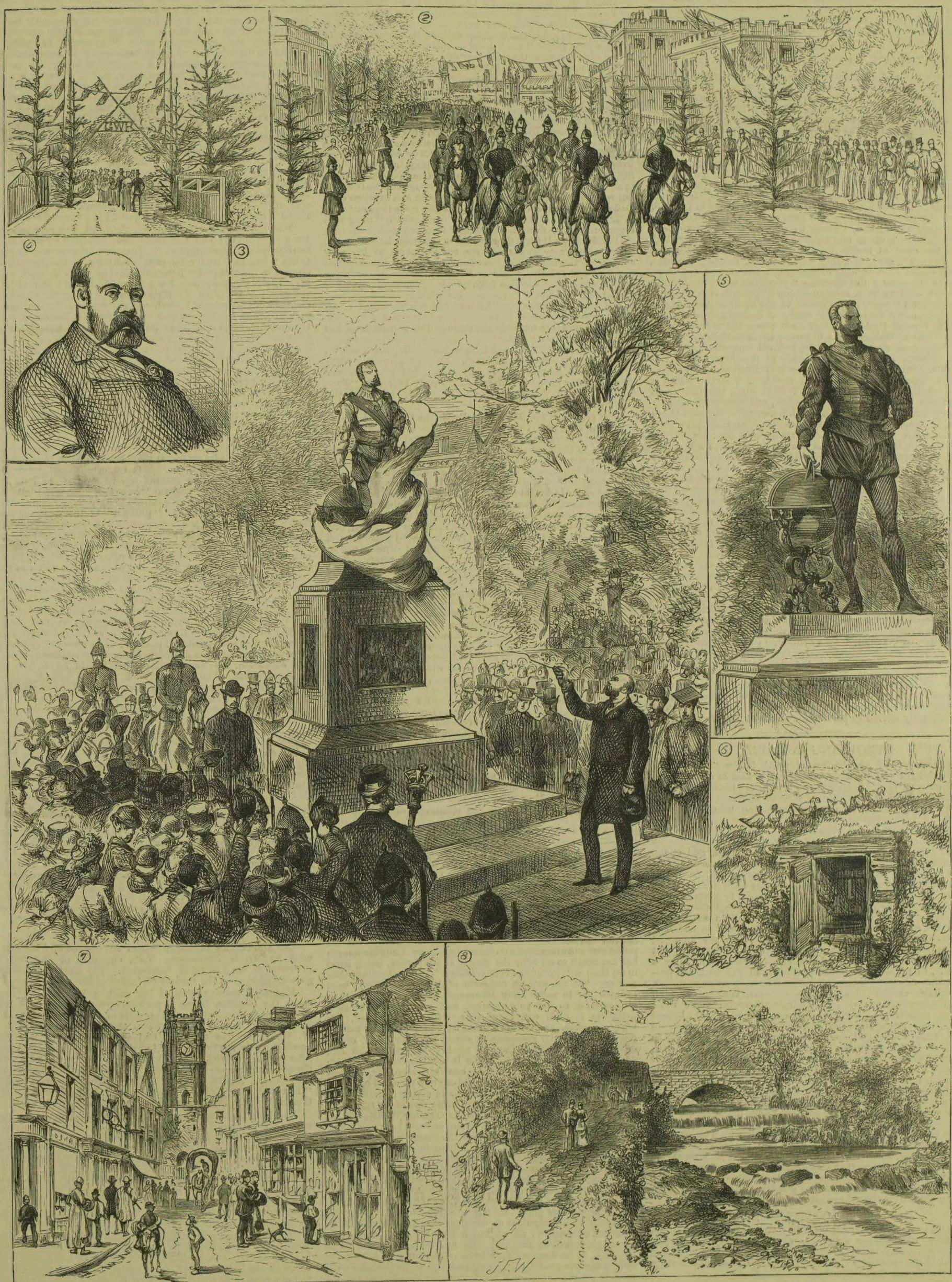
6. Repulse of the enemy.

The first series of manœuvres performed by portions of the German Army before the aged Emperor, who has, though in the eighty-sixth year of his age, been on horseback in the field three hours every day throughout two successive weeks, began on Friday, the 14th ult., on the historic battle-field of Rossbach, where Frederick the Great defeated the French. Rossbach forms the apex of an equilateral triangle, the base of which is a line drawn from Merseburg, on the Saale, to Naumburg, and the Emperor, with his Court and Staff, sojourned in the Schloss of Merseburg. The troops assembled here were those of the 4th Army Corps, under the command of General Blumenthal. The Imperial Crown Prince was present; and the manœuvres were carried on, with much variation of plan, during five successive days. But the second and more important series of military exercises began on Friday, the 21st., in a tract of land to the east of Homburg and the Taunus mountains, between the three villages of Nieder Eschbach, Nieder Erlenbach, and Ober Erlenbach, which are situated in the plain extending towards Frankfort. The Emperor was here accompanied by the King of Spain in Prussian uniform, as a Colonel of Uhlans, the King of Saxony, King Milan of Servia; the Prince

of Wales in the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge; the Crown Prince of Germany, the Crown Princess of Germany, in the uniform of the Hussar Regiment of which her Imperial Highness is titular colonel; the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Prussia, the two Princesses of Hesse, granddaughters of the Queen; the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Grand Duke of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince William of Prussia, Prince Frederic Charles, Prince Albrecht, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, brother of the Empress, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, son-in-law of the Crown Prince, the Sovereign Prince Waldeck, father of the Duchess of Albany, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, grandson of the Emperor, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Henry and Prince Alexander of Hesse, father of the Prince of Bulgaria. Our front-page Engraving shows the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Royal of Great Britain, as she appeared on the field, in her black Hussar uniform. We present also, from Sketches by the same correspondent, Illustrations of a variety of incidents which were observed during the military manœuvres, executed under the direction of

General Baron von Schlotheim by the troops of the 11th Army Corps, and those of the 25th Division, from the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The assembled force comprised thirteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry (one each of Prussian Dragoons and Uhlans, two of Hussars, and two of Hessian Dragoons), and three of field artillery, or a total of thirty-six battalions, thirty squadrons, and 108 guns, with the appertaining forces of pioneers and train, and detachments of commissariat, ammunition, and ambulances, in all about 25,000 men, in full fighting order. The infantry included the 6th Gotha Regiment, to which the Duke of Edinburgh was attached with the rank of Major-General. After the review the Emperor entertained all his guests at a State parade-banquet in the great hall of the Kurhaus at Homburg. His Majesty, while on the field, wore the uniform of the Silesian Grenadiers, and bore the fatigues of the day as well as any of the younger men. Marshal von Moltke was with him; and the conduct of these "manœuvres," the "tactics," and the "strategy," employed during the operations of four or five days, were carefully watched by French, Russian, Austrian, and English military officers, and by those of other nations, invited by the German Government. Major-General Sir

## UNCOVERING THE SIR FRANCIS DRAKE STATUE AT TAVISTOCK.



1. Arrivals by Rail—Arch at Station.  
2. Procession along Bedford-place.

3. Unveiling the Statue.  
4. The Portreeve of Tavistock.

5. The Statue of Sir Francis Drake.  
6. Drake's Well, near where his house stood.

7. Higher Market-street.  
8. The Abbey Bridge, Tavistock.

Drury Lowe, with Colonel Swaine, Military Attaché at Berlin, and Colonels Chapman and Henderson, were specially appointed to study these movements. General Sir Samuel Browne was also present; the Prince of Wales was attended by his equerries, Colonel Keith Fraser and Colonel Teesdale; and the Duke of Cambridge by Lord William Seymour and Colonel Stephens. Among the foreign military envoys was Moukhtar Pasha, one of the Turkish commanders in the late war between Turkey and Russia.

#### TAVISTOCK AND SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

The quiet and pleasant little town on the western border of Devonshire, beyond Dartmoor and adjacent to Cornwall, taking its name from that beautiful moorland stream, the Tavy, has contributed its share to English historical renown in past ages, though it is seldom heard of in the public affairs of the present time. The late Mrs. Bray, wife of a former Vicar of Tavistock, a lady whose literary accomplishments were in great part devoted to the illustration of local history, romance, and topography, has related, in several chapters of her agreeable work on "The Borders of the Tamar and Tavy," republished by Messrs. W. Kent and Co. in 1879, the notable biography of that famous Elizabethan naval hero, Sir Francis Drake. He was born there, at some date previous to 1545, the son of a persecuted Protestant clergyman, at Crowndale, a mile from the town; and, though he roamed all over the round world, sailing about and fighting the Spaniards, till his death on the coast of South America in 1597, he is still claimed as a Tavistock man, standing with Raleigh, Gilbert, Hawkins, and others of that age, navigators, warriors, and explorers, renowned among the seagoing "Worthies of Devon." The recent erection of a monument on Plymouth Hoe, to commemorate his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was noticed in this Journal at the time. A bronze colossal statue of Sir Francis Drake has now been presented to the town by the Duke of Bedford, who is owner of Endsleigh Abbey and of large property in that neighbourhood, and whose ancestor, Sir Francis Russell, was godfather to this hero of the sixteenth century. The site chosen is at Fitzford, the junction of the Plymouth and Callington roads. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Boehm, R.A., is 10 ft. high, standing upon a granite pedestal at a height of 13 ft., and represents Admiral Drake standing bare-headed, with a mariner's compass in his hand. There are three bronze bas-reliefs representing events in the brave old English circumnavigator's life; his playing at bowls on the Hoe, with the Armada in sight; his kneeling before Queen Elizabeth when she knighted him on the deck of his ship; and, finally, his burial at sea. On the front side of the plinth is the inscription, "Sir Francis Drake, one of the first who in his voyages put a girdle round the globe." The monument was unveiled on Thursday week by the Portreeve, Mr. J. W. Daw, in the presence of a large concourse of people, after a grand procession through the town, of which, and of the street decorations and triumphal arches, we give some illustrations. The Rev. E. Spencer and the Rev. T. Clark delivered eloquent addresses, claiming Tavistock as Drake's birthplace. The Portreeve, in a few remarks relative to Drake and his connection with his native town, declared the statue to be the gift of the Duke of Bedford. Three cheers were given for his Grace, and a resolution was passed thanking him for his gift. Amongst those present at the ceremony were the Mayors of Launceston and Saltash, and Sir Massey Lopes, Bart. A public banquet took place in the afternoon, followed by a concert, a dance in the market-place, and various sports. In the evening the town and statue were illuminated with the electric light. The credit of having proposed the erection of this monument is due to the Rev. E. Spencer, Head Master of the Tavistock Grammar School. The late Portreeve, Mr. S. Richards, had convened a public meeting for the object, when the Duke of Bedford handsomely offered to provide the statue at his own cost.

#### STROLLING ACROBATS.

To the romantic imagination of youth it has often seemed that no life could be more enticing than that of a wandering company of popular performers, free as the birds to rove the country wherever they please, sure of a liberal welcome for the sake of the public entertainment they bring, and continually more admired, and more widely renowned, for the exercise of their superhuman talents. Many a little boy, the child of a well-to-do middle-class family, has been known to envy this glorious career in its very lowest grade, and might be tempted to run away from home and school in hopes of becoming the most insignificant attendant of a travelling Equestrian Circus. But it is really a very hard life that they lead, for the most part, with incessant drill to keep up or to vary their bodily accomplishments, with frequent disappointments, constant harassing anxieties, and often severe privations, only to be escaped by selling themselves in advance, with any chances of better remuneration, to the moneyed speculator who works them for his own profit. There is but scant personal liberty, and not much gratification, after a while, to personal ambition or vanity, in this singular profession of the itinerant circus-riders, posture-mongers, acrobats, vaulters, leapers, rope-dancers, trapeze-swingers, and other athletes of the gas-lighted arena; while those who achieve the highest success, and earn the largest pay, too frequently fall victims to early exhaustion of the vital force, and die of consumption, or linger on in broken health, forgotten by the crowds of spectators whom they formerly charmed. Let us hope, indeed, that better fortune is in store for the honest people—they are generally honest, sober, and kindly—whom the Artist has delineated in our Engraving; a whole family, the man and wife, the maiden in a fantastic Italian costume, with her guitar or banjo, and the small boy with his little dogs, and with the hoops for them to jump through, now halting beside the rustic foot-bridge at the brook in a field-path close to the village. Two of their comrades, one laden with the big drum, the other carrying a pair of stilts, have come out from the village to meet them; and we may suppose that a council of war is about to be held upon the best arrangements for their exhibition in the evening, whether in a barn hired for the purpose, or in a tent of their own erected on the village green.

The open scholarship of 125 guineas in classics, mathematics, and modern languages at Guy's Hospital Medical School has been awarded to Mr. George Herbert Pennell, and that of 125 guineas in chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology to Mr. Ernest Henry Starling.

The result of the examinations for scholarships and exhibitions at the University College of South Wales was announced last Saturday. The scholarship of £30 was awarded to Miss J. Greener, a teacher at Cardiff, and the scholarship of £25 is taken by Mr. John R. Hovell, University College of South Wales. Nine scholarships of £20 and thirty-two exhibitions were also awarded, amongst the exhibitors being eight ladies. The institution will be opened on the 27th inst. with an address from the Principal.

#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

"The Millionaire," a new play in four acts, being a dramatised version of Mr. Edmund Yates's well-known novel of "Kissing the Rod," by Mr. G. W. Godfrey, author of "The Parvenu," "The Queen's Shilling," &c., which was produced on Thursday, the twenty-seventh ult., at the Court Theatre, now under the lesseeship and management of Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil, is a very clever production. It is throughout smoothly and brightly written, and comes very near being a good play. That it halts on this side excellence is due to the circumstance that the keynote of the novel is, on the whole, mournful; and as, in order to render his play attractive to a general audience, the dramatist has been fain to "screw up the heightened pegs of his sublime Theorbo four notes higher" by insisting on the comic element latent or imported into the piece, the result is a lack of harmony between the parts, and an absence of sequence in the conduct of the story. Mr. Godfrey could indeed plead as precedents for a somewhat discordant mingling of merry oil and melancholy vinegar the practice of the writers of the old Coventry "Mysteries," who were wont to vary the solemnity of their miracle-plays by a funny flouting match between the Enemy of Mankind and a cobbler's wife, or a "terrific combat of two" between St. George and the Dragon; but modern playgoers are far more exigeant and captious than mediæval audiences were; and one of the most imperative of their demands is that the scenes in a drama shall "hang well together." The devoted playwright who undertakes the task of transferring a three-volume novel to the stage labours under extreme difficulty in making the several parts of his play cohere. "Distilled books," writes Bacon, "are, like common distilled waters, flashy things." The simile is precisely applicable to plays distilled from novels. You have a series of segregated "flashes" of the novelist's scenes and characters, and of his real purpose and intent; but a well-linked chain of narrative or action is generally past hoping for. Mr. Edmund Yates has not suffered more in this respect than has his illustrious Master in Letters. There is scarcely one novel of Charles Dickens that a real Dickensian scholar can listen to, as a play, with common patience. Mr. Thackeray the playwrights have hitherto wisely left alone; but who does not shudder at the bare idea of seeing "Vanity Fair" or "Pendennis," "The Newcomes" or "Esmund," dramatically distorted?

The plot of "The Millionaire"—at the Court at least—is somewhat thin and colourless; and the characters are a singularly unlovable set of people. Mutual deception, and that, too, of the most sordid and selfish kind, is the framework on which the whole story is built. Robert Streightley, the millionaire bill-broker, condescends to an unworthy deceit in order to gain the hand of Katherine Guyon, with whom he is infatuated, and who, in a moment of pique against her worthless sweetheart, Gordon Frere, marries Streightley without loving him; learns (under the inducement of unlimited dresses and diamond bracelets) to love him; learns to unlove him when she discovers that Gordon Frere had not jilted her, and runs away from her husband, to return as capriciously as she absconded. Her father, Mr. Guyon, a compound of Mr. Mantalini, Digby Grant, and all the used-up old beaux in the Robertsonian comedies, is simply a scheming, selfish, heartless, profligate old scoundrel, exquisitely polished in his manners, but absolutely revolting in character; while Hester Gould, the erst "lady companion" to Katherine Guyon, but who suddenly becomes the possessor of great wealth, is generous enough with her money, but in her raging love for Robert Streightley behaves more like a fiend than a woman, and, after wrecking the happiness of Streightley's wife, wrecks the fortunes of the man of whom she is tigerishly enamoured. Is it possible to admire such a set of schemers as these? To aggravate the unamiability of the *dramatis personæ*, Gordon Frere, although he has not played Katherine false, is a dissolute and insolent "masher," who has forged his father's acceptance to bills which he, Gordon, gets discounted at sixty per cent; and, finally, a lame effort is made to enlist our sympathies for the bill-discounter himself, one Thacker, who has a thin seam of benevolence running through his very streaky character, but who fails, nevertheless, to make the audience care one doit whether he is troubled with a heart or not. With all these defects, "The Millionaire" presents many interesting situations, and the dialogue is throughout brilliant. The second act is the strongest, and the fourth the weakest: the curtain apparently descending in a hurry, for the reason that the author had suddenly discovered that he did not know what next he should do with his characters. In "Kissing the Rod," of course all the characters are enabled to "faire une fin"—as Victor Hugo puts it at the conclusion of "Notre Dame de Paris"; but in "The Millionaire" they walk away without vouchsafing the slightest explanation, and are seen no more. The humorous and most attractive side of Mr. Godfrey's play owes its success to the consummate acting of Mrs. John Wood as Lady Henmarsh, a light-hearted, good-natured woman of the world, with something of the "frisky matron" in her composition, and of Mr. Arthur Cecil as the impudent and unscrupulous old dandy, Guyon. Lady Henmarsh has not much to do with the action of the drama, being little more than a "judicious bottle-holder" to the leading characters; but the artistic instincts of Mrs. John Wood have enabled her to make Lady Henmarsh less an accessory than an essential to the performance; and whenever it drags a little—as it does sometimes—her frolicsome humour, her witty repartee, her uncontrollable vivacity, and her perfect command over the resources of comic art, "make all cosy" again, as Jane Welch Carlyle used to say when she had drunk a glass of sherry. If this is not the tenth, nor perhaps the twentieth, time that one has seen Mr. Arthur Cecil in the character of a patched-up but polished old *roué*, it must be granted that he succeeds in giving a distinct and delightful individuality to each and every one of his successive and dilapidated dandies. Did not Mr. Thomas Webster, R.A., succeed in doing the like in his school pictures? He was continually painting schoolboys; but they were never the same urchins. Mr. Arthur Cecil's Mr. Guyon is not by any means *calqué* on any preceding type which he has portrayed. There may be a common skeleton—and skeletons bear a dismal resemblance to one another; but the flesh, the blood, and the spirits differ as widely among themselves as Quasimodo differs from Quilp. Mr. John Clayton as Robert Streightley is fitted with a somewhat uncongenial part. He has to sit down, to rise, to walk about the room, to go out of one door and come in at another over and over again; all of which feats he accomplishes in a thoroughly artistic manner. He has to be pathetic, to be dejected, to be remorseful, to be a valetudinarian, and, in the end, a passionately forgiving husband to his penitent wife, who, it is to be feared, will not long enjoy the company of Mr. Streightley, who has already warned a friend that "he is not well." But what so capital an actor as Mr. John Clayton wants and deserves to have is the opportunity for *doing something*. He was, in this respect, just as badly off in "The Rector," where he had to sit down, get up, trifle with a quill pen, walk about—always slowly—put his hand to his head, and evince sore distress of mind, innumerable times. If the dramatist could only devise some means for enabling Mr. Clayton to knock somebody down, or to throw somebody out of a window, or

down three flights of stairs, or to descend himself through a trap-door or a skylight, or to shoot a perfidious valet, or to hale a wicked chambermaid about by the hair of her head, that dramatist would not only be a benefactor to playgoers, but would, at least, be the means of helping one of the best actors on our stage to exhibit his undoubted capacity and skill. Miss Marion Terry was graceful and tender as Katherine Guyon; but she had little opportunity for sympathetic love-making, or being made love to. Mr. Charles Sugden embodied very ably the conception of a "masher" of pachydermatous morals and of great brazenness of countenance. He was faultlessly dressed and exquisitely *suave*; but he is bundled out of the play far too early, and in a very unworkman-like manner. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree infused great dramatic force into the unpleasant part of the vindictive Hester Gould; and in the scene when, after putting into the hands of her rival the packet, the perusal of the contents of which must make her the most miserable of women, she dismisses her with a hypocritical kiss, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree made one of the strongest "hits" of the evening. Thacker, the bill-discounter, with "one touch of nature" in him, was played—with a wonderful "make up"—by that excellent actor Mr. Mackintosh, who was a great deal too good for his part. Altogether, the legitimate dramatic interest of the two first acts of "The Millionaire," and its admirable acting "all round," should secure for it a long and prosperous career.

The Haymarket, on Saturday, Sept. 29, was crowded as for a first night; and the stalls were occupied by the usual contingent of "first nighters." Intense curiosity was shown to see "Fédora" under its new conditions of the important change in the cast: Mr. Bancroft playing Loris Ipanoff, *vice* Mr. Charles Coghlan, who has gone to the States; Mr. H. B. Conway playing Jean de Sirieux, *vice* Mr. Bancroft, who has changed his (dramatic) French nationality for a Russian one; and Miss Calhoun reappearing as the Countess Soukareff, *vice* the delightful and inimitable Mrs. Bancroft. I have already recorded my opinion of "Fédora." I do not like it at all. I detest it, from beginning to end; and my reasons for disliking it—unlike the poet who plagiarised Martial's epigram in order to abuse Dr. Fell—I can tell. But Fédora has achieved a prodigious success, and it is useless to say anything more about its immorality. My business on Saturday was to see Mr. Bancroft play Loris Ipanoff. In my opinion his effort was a most meritorious one; and, in all probability, he is now playing the part much more effectively than he did on Saturday, inasmuch as he was then palpably and painfully nervous. His greatest triumph consisted in his almost succeeding in making the spectators forget that he was the Mr. Bancroft of Captain Hawtry and Jack Poyntz renown. Now and again there was a vague and distant *suspicion* of the old (and in Robertsonian comedy) excellent "haw-haw" manner; but, on the whole, Mr. Bancroft may be said to have mainly eliminated the manner of the military "plunger" of the Crimean war from the murderous Russian *boyard*, who shoots disturbers of domestic peace, and knocks the heads of ladies against the legs of sofas. Otherwise, Mr. Bancroft makes Loris Ipanoff a strongly melodramatic part. He is ten times stronger than Mr. Coghlan, who either could not or would not put forth his full powers in a character which demanded their fullest exhibition. But Mr. Bancroft does not by any means rant unnecessarily, nor too much. Sentimental love-making is not in Mr. Bancroft's line; but his deficiencies as a merely billing and cooing swain are rather favourable than disadvantageous to the stage realism of "Fédora." Russian women are full of flame and ardour, full of sentiment and passion; but I never yet met with a Russian gentleman who had two pennycwirth of sentiment in him. His education, his surroundings, his habits forbid him to be sentimental. And I have been familiar with Russians of the class of Loris Ipanoff for seven-and-twenty years. As much passion and interest, however, as an audience could reasonably want was supplied by Mrs. Bernard-Beere, who looked more beautiful and played more superbly than I have seen her look and play before, who has almost ceased to imitate Sarah Bernhardt; and has, in many instances, created a Fédora which is Mrs. Bernard-Beere's own. She was slightly over-dressed. Pretty Miss Calhoun was very arch and very ladylike as the volatile Countess Orla. Of course, it would be preposterous to institute any comparison between this clever and painstaking young lady and Mrs. Bancroft; and Miss Calhoun is now wisely doing her best to obviate the need for such comparisons being made.

Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are "starring" to houses crowded beyond precedent at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool; and Mr. J. L. Toole, I hear, is "holding a big house in convulsions" in a round of his favourite characters at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Miss Geneviève Ward has achieved a brilliant success in "The Queen's Favourite" at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, where Miss Kate Santley's company in "The Merry Duchess" have also proved highly attractive. *Vogue la Galerie!* G. A. S.

The Manchester Technical School was opened on Thursday week by Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education. The hon. gentleman gave an address on the subject of technical instruction.

Margate Theatre presented last week a brilliant appearance, the occasion being a performance provided by Lord and Lady Arthur Hill for the benefit of the Margate Crèche. A charming and too little-known cantata, "Mazeppa," by M. W. Balfe, was the first and principal feature of the evening, Lady Arthur Hill taking the part of Nina. It may interest our readers to know that Madame Balfe, the widow of the eminent composer, was present during the performance of the cantata. A musical sketch by Mr. Pritchard followed, and "Box and Cox" concluded the entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed throughout by a fashionable audience.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer spent Thursday week in Coleraine. Replying to an address from the Town Commissioners, his Excellency expressed a hope that the improvement which they now witnessed in the state of Ireland would redound to their prosperity. Having presented the prizes at the Coleraine Academical Institution, Lord Spencer said he trusted that before long they would see some development of a system of compulsory education in Ireland. Yesterday week Earl Spencer opened the electrical tramway from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Giant's Causeway Hotel.

The fine steamer Triumph, 2749 tons register, 2400-horse power, and commanded by Captain James B. Brotherton, arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Tuesday week, and left again on the following day, after having embarked the following emigrants: 33 married couples, 53 single men, 102 single women, 36 boys, 29 girls, and 10 infants, in addition to 10 adult second-class and 37 steerage full-paying passengers. The Queensland Royal Mail steamer Dorunda embarked the following emigrants yesterday week at Plymouth for Queensland ports: 126 single men, 89 single women, and 126 families. Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival at Sydney of the ships Smyrna and Dharwar, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June and July last respectively.



STROLLING ACROBATS.

DRAWN BY H. GANDY.

## MUSIC.

The afternoon performances of favourite operas at the Crystal Palace have been successfully carried on for some weeks, the répertoire having been varied last Saturday by the production of Sir Julius Benedict's "Graziella," which was given for the first time as a stage work. It was originally a cantata, produced at last year's Birmingham Festival, its favourable reception and its characteristics and merits having then been noticed by us. It is unnecessary again to detail the slight incidents on which Mr. Henry Hersee has founded his text, which is laid out in three scenes, each forming an act in dramatic representation. The title-character was well sustained on Saturday by Madame Rose Hersee, who sang with brightness and expression; the one song of the Abbess having been especially well rendered by Miss H. Armstrong. Mr. Faulkner Leigh gave the music of Renzo smoothly; and Mr. Griffin and Mr. Aynsley Cook, respectively, as Gennaro and Alonzo, sang with far more vigour than refinement. The piece has scarcely sufficient strength for stage representation, and, short as it is, may be advantageously curtailed. The performance had the advantage of the co-operation of the excellent Crystal Palace Band, for which the chorus was scarcely of sufficient power. Sir Julius Benedict conducted, and was received with applause.—The excellent Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed next week, when the twenty-eighth series will begin. Various interesting works will be brought forward for the first time here; and other important features—including the engagement of eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists—promise a season of much musical interest.

The Leeds Triennial Festival takes place next week, beginning on Wednesday morning and closing on Saturday evening. We have already given an outline of the arrangements, which include the engagement of a fine band of upwards of 100 performers, a chorus of about 320 voices, and the following solo singers:—Mesdames Valleria and Putney, Misses A. Williams, A. Marriott, H. Wilson, and Damian; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Blower—Sir Arthur Sullivan being the conductor, as on the last occasion, in 1880. Local rehearsals have long been going on, and, this week, two London orchestral rehearsals were held at St. James's Hall, when the new works were tried over. These are Sir G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "King David," Mr. Alfred Cellier's cantata composed to Gray's "Elegy," and Mr. Barnby's setting of the ninety-seventh Psalm, "The Lord is King"—all composed for the festival—and the late Joachim Raff's "symphony oratorio, "The End of the World," his last important work, which will be given at Leeds for the first time in this country, and would have been produced under the composer's direction had he lived.

The Royal Academy of Music has begun a new term, with a greater number of applications for admission than at any previous period of its career. The usual inaugural address was delivered by the Principal, Sir G. A. Macfarren, who dwelt at length, and eloquently, on the capabilities and limits of musical art, and offered some sound critical remarks on the powers of the late Richard Wagner and his frequent misapplication of them.—The competition for the John Thomas Welsh Scholarship was competed for last Saturday, and was awarded to Ann Elizabeth Griffiths.

Mr. Mapleson has announced the opening of the Academy of Music in New York to take place on Oct. 22, for the performance of Italian opera under his direction. An important feature in his programme is the engagement of Madame Adelina Patti, the company also comprising Mesdames Gerster and Puppenheim, Miss Josephine Yorke, Signori Nicolini, Del Puente, and Galassi, besides other artists. The répertoire includes many popular and classical operas, the performances of which will be under the experienced and skilled conductorship of Signor Ardit.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society has issued the prospectus for its sixth season. It has done good work in the past, under Dr. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey, its conductor. Unlike many older and more ambitious societies, it has been instrumental in bringing out new and previously little known works. Amongst the former may be mentioned Dr. Gladstone's "Nicodemus," and Dr. Bridge's "Boudicea"; and amongst the latter, Smart's "Jacob," and Gade's "Psyche"—both performed by this society for the first time in London. Mention may also be made of the revival of Weber's "Euryanthe," with the libretto translated into English by one of the society's own members, Mr. Thorntwaite. It should be stated that this society is orchestral as well as vocal, thus heightening the effect of musical works by their performance with full band and chorus. With a view of still further increasing the society's efficiency, the services of a sub-conductor (Mr. David Beardwell) have been secured. Amongst the music selected for practice in the ensuing season are Mendelssohn's "Athalia," Schumann's "Pilgrimage of the Rose," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's "Fidelio"; and the services of eminent artistes have been secured for the concerts to be given during the season.

The Skinners' Company have, through the Lord Mayor, agreed to contribute £500 to the Royal College of Music, in five annual instalments of £100 each.

"A Great Run over Exmoor," and a notice of the Magazines for October, are unavoidably deferred.

The ceremony of dedicating Burnham Beeches to the public was performed on Wednesday afternoon by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of Bucks. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state, with other members of the Corporation.

On Monday morning the Mayor of Hartlepool presented the gold medals awarded by the French Government to James Webber, the first, and Thomas Austin, the second officers of the steam-ship Brooklands, in acknowledgment of their services rendered in December last in rescuing the crew of the Satellite, of St. Malo, which foundered at sea.

The formal opening of the new Board Schools, John-street, Hoxton, took place on Monday evening. The chair was taken by Mr. John Lobb. The new schools will accommodate 480 boys, 480 girls, and 600 infants. It is the thirty-sixth new school erected by the Board in Hackney, and the 276th in the metropolis.

During the week ten steamers conveying live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada arrived at Liverpool, bringing a collective supply of 3797 cattle, 3511 sheep, 7736 quarters of beef, and 455 carcasses of mutton, showing, when compared with the former week's arrivals, a large increase in live stock, but a slight decrease in fresh meat.

The first volume of a "Phraseological Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence in the English, German, French and Spanish Languages" by Charles Scholl, has just been issued by Messrs. Hachette and Co. Judging from this first volume (A to K), the work will be found of great service, especially to commercial correspondents. It is a great improvement upon previous works of the kind, "introducing in alphabetical order all words used in commercial transactions, and showing how they are employed, with various shades of meaning."

## THE RECESS.

It is undeniably of interest to learn that, in spite of the rain, Mr. Gladstone has regularly attended morning service at Hawarden Church. Equally satisfactory in a manner is it to be informed that Earl Granville on a certain date reached Walmer Castle in safety from London; that on another day Lord Northbrook returned from Sheerness and Chatham to the Admiralty, and succeeds Mr. Dodson as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty; that Mr. Chamberlain reposes at Birmingham, and Mr. Fawcett is able to write, "I am most thoroughly enjoying my visit to Bath, and have already derived much benefit from my stay here." All this intelligence of Ministerial movements is very well in its way, but reveals not a jot as to the Ministerial measures of next Session. The Earl of Cork, indeed, is the only Minister who has vouchsafed, as yet to drop a hint with respect to a single bill. Defending the agricultural administration of the Government at the dinner of the Frome Agricultural Society on the 26th ult., his Lordship did venture to say the Local Government Bill would probably be introduced next year. It is to be hoped, however, something more will be foreshadowed when Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms come to address their constituents in Hackney as spokesmen of the Ministry.

Powerful as Sir Stafford Northcote may be as leader of the Conservative Commons, he did not succeed in the rôle of Britannia on board the Pandora in ruling the waves of St. George's Channel straight. The right hon. Baronet had intended to land on Tuesday at Carrickfergus; but Mr. W. H. Smith's yacht had to make for Kingstown Harbour; and it was on the deck of the Pandora that Sir Stafford Northcote, before landing, received the cordial address of the Dublin County and City Conservative Club. When Sir Stafford blandly contrasted the state of Ireland under the Earl of Beaconsfield's administration with recent reign of terror in the Sister Isle, and by implication sought to share the credit for the pacific state of things under the former régime, he must, for the moment, have forgotten the admission made by the late Premier in his famous letter to the Duke of Marlborough. The admission was the grave note of warning raised by the noble Earl with regard to the "danger, in its ultimate results scarcely less disastrous than pestilence and famine, and which now engages your Excellency's anxious attention, that dissects that country." Sir Stafford Northcote, however, was reminded of no unpalatable fact; but, on the contrary, received en route by rail from Dublin to Belfast warm welcomes from Conservative deputations at Portadown, Lurgan, and Lisburn Stations, Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., greeting him at the last-named place. The reception at Belfast was enthusiastic. At Belvoir Park, the guest of Sir Thomas Bateson, Sir Stafford Northcote had an evening to put a final polish on his opening speech to the loyal men of Belfast.

The Conservatives have delivered a lively attack on the Ministry "all along the line" during the past fortnight. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been the only ex-Minister to sound a peaceful note. On the 27th ult., the right hon. gentleman put in a seasonable plea at Gloucester for the improvement and encouragement of middle-class education. But on the same evening Sir Richard Cross, in opening a Conservative club at Penrith, cheerfully looked forward to the turning out of the Liberal Government at the next General Election. Starring in Scotland, the loud-voiced Mr. Gibson on the following night unreservedly condemned the policy of the Ministry at Dumfries; and on Tuesday as sweepingly censured the Administration at a large Conservative meeting at Glasgow, stigmatizing the Government as one of great promise and small performance, and blaming it for increasing national expenditure and spreading discontent in India and the Colonies. It was amusing to find Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff on Tuesday coolly protesting at a Conservative meeting in Portsmouth that there had been no "obstruction" in the past Session of Parliament. In season and out of season, it is notorious that this volatile and pertinacious member of the "Fourth Party" has been one of the greatest offenders in taking up the time of Parliament uselessly.

The Conservative leaders clearly had the courage of their convictions when they pitched upon so stanch a Radical stronghold as Birmingham, in which to hold their great gathering of the clans this week. Well aware of the influence of a good dinner, the astute "wirepullers" of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations opened the proceedings on Monday with a banquet in the Great Hall of Aston Lower Grounds, presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The noble Earl also took the chair at the meeting that followed, and that lustily cheered Lord Cranbrook's trenchant criticisms of the Government, applauding with particular heartiness each reference to "Mr. Disraeli," and every dig at Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain. In rousing earnestness and energy, Lord Cranbrook was well matched by Mr. Plunket, who argued that by their treatment of the Irish question Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the country.

At the Conference on Tuesday in the Birmingham Masonic Hall no less than 250 Conservative delegates were present; and the action of the Conservative Party was eloquently vindicated by Lord Cranbrook, while Earl Percy and Lord Randolph Churchill were among the leading speakers to counsel the better organisation of the Conservative Associations throughout the country. Of the other shining lights of the Conservative Party, Lord John Manners had on Saturday the satisfaction of receiving an illuminated address at the opening of the new premises of the Birnam Working Men's Institute; and Lord Henry Lennox addressed a long letter to Wednesday's *Times* to the effect that,—

From 1873 to 1883, France has built, and is still building, an armour-clad navy, which, considering the duties they each have to perform, appears in the eyes of many nothing less than to be a standing menace to our maritime supremacy.

Whether Mr. Houldsworth, the Conservative, or Dr. Pankhurst, the Radical candidate, was on Thursday elected to the seat for Manchester, vacant through the death of Mr. Birley, was not known when this Journal went to press. The Birmingham Liberal Association, roused by the great assemblage of Conservatives, on Tuesday dropped the Cabinet a hint that the new Parliamentary Reform Bill ought not to be further delayed. The same day, at Glasgow, Sir Wilfred Lawson gave his support to Mr. McLagan's Liquor-Traffic Veto Bill for Scotland. The lively opposition offered by the Orangemen at Dungannon to the Irish Nationalists on the 27th ult. was not repeated on Saturday by the Irishmen of Leeds, who warmly cheered Mr. Parnell when he appeared at the Convention of the Irish National League, and afforded the most practical proof of the untruth of the rumour that he had been shot on the previous morning. Mr. T. P. O'Connor was chairman and principal speaker at the Leeds Conference.

The public baths which have been erected by the Corporation of Portsmouth, at a cost of £7000, were formally opened by the Mayor on Tuesday.

The autumn session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has been held at Leicester this week. Mr. Francis Hewitt, the Mayor, gave a reception on Monday to the ministers and delegates in the lecture-hall of the Museum.

## THE AUSTRAL.

The Board of Trade official inquiry into the cause of the sinking of the Austral in Sydney Harbour has closed, after sitting nearly two weeks at Westminster. The Austral, which is owned by the Orient Steam Navigation Company, is one of the largest of the British fleet of passenger-ships; her tonnage is 5588 tons, she is 456 ft. long, and 48 ft. 3 in. broad; she is built of steel and classed under Lloyd's highest class, and is manned by a crew of 190 hands.

The casualty occurred to the Austral whilst being coaled in Sydney harbour during the night of Nov. 10 last; the ship at the time was in a light condition, having discharged nearly the whole of her cargo, but some 1700 tons of coal had been taken in, and she was lying in Neutral Bay at her moorings. Early on the morning of the 11th, whilst the coaling was proceeding, the ship became listed to starboard, so that her coal ports were immersed, when she rapidly filled and sank.

The official inquiry had, therefore, plainly three questions before it—it namely, was the casualty due to negligent handling of the ship, or was it due to instability in the ship, or to a combination of negligence and instability? The late Daphne disaster had, however, thrown considerable doubts upon the stability generally of passenger steamers of modern construction, and notwithstanding that the two cases were totally different—that of the Austral being a case of foundering, and that of Daphne a case of capsizing—the Austral received a considerable share of unfounded doubts as to her stability, and hence it became manifest that the inquiry must exhaustively question the stability of the Austral under all kinds of conditions.

The chief points brought to light in regard to the stability of the Austral must be highly reassuring to the public, for the scientific evidence has clearly proved that in all ordinary and working conditions not only has the Austral (and hence probably all ships of her type) positive stability, but very large stability. Even placing the ship in the most highly improbable and unfavourable state, an empty bottom with a weighted top, though she has a minus metacentric height when upright in this condition, she soon gains a position of stability on listing over to one side. Mr. Elgar, the eminent naval architect, having experimentally "inclined" the ship on her return to Glasgow, the ship having been raised, calculated the position of her centre of gravity, and constructed curves of stability for various conditions of loading, as well as her state on the night of the accident.

Of course the public interest centres mainly in two of the conditions—first, to satisfy the question, "How did the accident happen?" and secondly, "Has the Austral good stability when in seagoing trim?" Now calculations have been made in accordance with the evidence as to the state of the ship at the time of the accident, and also from the data obtained at the experimental inclining of the ship in the Clyde, giving a total displacement of 8070 tons at the time of the accident; the height of the centre of gravity thereby being 20'094 feet above the top of the keel, and the metacentre 21'37 feet, thus giving a metacentric height of 1'276 feet.

The curve of stability for these conditions show a steady growth of stability up to an inclination of 61 deg., where the maximum stability is reached; but even at 90 deg., or the ship placed completely on her side, she would still have a large amount of stability—namely, some 13,900 foot tons of righting moment. This was her stability on the night of the accident had she been kept properly trimmed, but about 120 tons of coal was put into her, on one side only, on the night of the accident, and the calculations show that with the centre of gravity of this coal at 7 ft. 3 in. from the side, the ship would obtain a list which would put the after coal-ports into the water. The water thus flowing in and filling the starboard bunkers and finding its way through the bulk-head doors, constantly increasing in volume as port after port became immersed, easily explains how she foundered on a calm, still night in a quiet harbour.

We may now turn to the question of the light thrown by this inquiry on to the stability of the ship in seagoing trim; the calculations, having tested her and proved satisfactory in all ordinary states, go even into unlikely—if not impossible—states of loading condition. Taking the highly improbable first, we find that if the Austral were laden with a homogeneous cargo of 100 cubic feet to the ton—filling all cargo spaces and weighing 1542 tons, and with 2530 tons of coal and 266 tons of fresh water, stores, and men, &c.—her metacentric height would be 1'26 ft., and she would have large stability. Then assume that all her coals, water, and stores are consumed, the metacentric height would be reduced to minus 5 in. But the ship is fitted with water-ballast tanks, capable of holding 785 tons water, and in the highly improbable event of consuming all coal and store, these tanks would, on being filled at once, restore her to her metacentric height of 1'16 ft. There is, therefore, no reason why the ship should ever be in danger from want of stability—where a metacentric height is at once obtainable by a proper use of ten ballast tanks.

That these conditions apply in a general way to other ships of the Austral type may be taken without much doubt, and must be reassuring to those who are in any way interested in these ships, but the scientific witnesses unmistakably hinted that there are large ships afloat whose stability is of an exceedingly doubtful character in certain conditions of loading, hence the suggestion prominently put forward in this case by the Wreck Commissioner that it is highly desirable that owners should have their ships "heeled" to determine the position of the centre of gravity, from which to calculate their stability for various phases of loading.

The Board of Trade would appear to wish to go further, and require all captains to have a knowledge of naval architecture to the extent of understanding in a general way the subject of stability and uses of curves of stability; but, however useful and interesting such knowledge and information may be to owners and builders, it can hardly be expected to be of any practical use to captains.

No ordinary research which science can afford towards disclosing what may be termed the "lease of life" of our large passenger-ships should be neglected; and the inquiry into the casualty to the Austral has, while proving that ship to be a highly stable ship in all possible working conditions, abundantly shown that accurate calculations based on experience are exceedingly uncommon; indeed, that in nine cases out of ten nothing is calculated beyond the usual displacement scale, and perhaps an approximate calculation of stability. It is needless to say that, without actually inclining the ship experimentally, the calculations for stability and their result are valueless.

The total income of the metropolitan charities last year was £4,452,902.

Sir R. Cross and the Earl of Aberdeen are to have the freedom of the City of Aberdeen conferred upon them on the occasion of their visit there on Nov. 2.

A profit of £15,878 from the manufacture of gas during its last financial year is reported by the Leicester Town Council. It is proposed to reduce the price to consumers in the rural districts from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 1d. per 1000 feet.

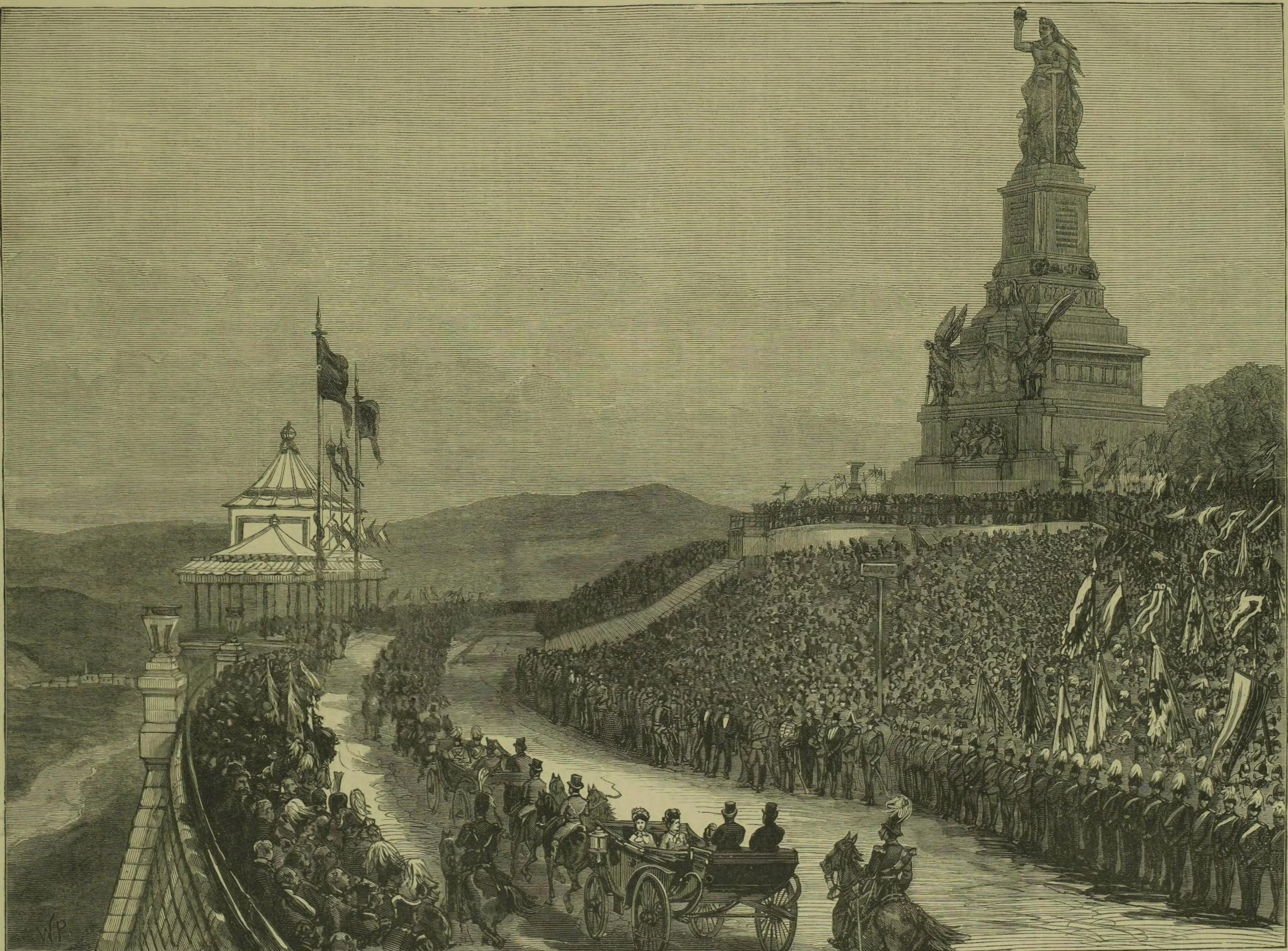
DEDICATION OF BURNHAM BEECHES TO THE PUBLIC.



SPRING-TIME AT BURNHAM BEECHES.



THE ELDER BRETHREN.



UNVEILING THE GERMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT AT RÜDESHEIM, OPPOSITE BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

### THE "GERMANIA" NATIONAL MONUMENT ON THE RHINE.

The grand ceremony of dedicating the statue of "Germania," the National Monument to commemorate the victories of 1870 and 1871, and the establishment of the German Empire, was performed by the Emperor, King William I. of Prussia, on Friday last week, in the presence of several German Kings, Grand Dukes, and Sovereign Princes, and many Dukes, nobles, civic dignitaries, and popular delegates of the German nation. An illustration of this superb monument, which stands in the Niederwald at Rüdesheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen, was given in the last number of our Journal. Its base is formed of a pile of huge rough blocks of grey granite, from the Teutoburger-Wald, where the German warrior Hermann (called in Latin history, Arminius) defeated the Roman army of Varus, in the time of Augustus, and preserved Germany, beyond the Rhine, from conquest by the Roman Empire. This pile of granite blocks rises to a height of 80 ft., forming a pedestal which supports the colossal bronze statue, 36 ft. high, clad in a coat of mail, standing in front of a throne, holding aloft a crown for the Empire of Germany, and with her left hand resting upon a sheathed sword. The pedestal below displays, with a list of the recent battles and a suitable inscription, the "Wacht am Rhein," a grand sculpture, in bronze, of two hundred life-size figures, most of them actual portraits of all the leading personages engaged in the war thirteen years ago between France and Germany. The Emperor-King William I. is on horseback in the centre, under an arch; on his right hand stands Prince Bismarck in his cuirassier uniform, looking up to the Kaiser with the open declaration of war in his hand. Next to him is Field Marshal Count Moltke, with a map of the seat of war, and further on Princes Charles and Frederick Charles of Prussia, the then Crown Prince of Saxony (now King Albert), the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Emperor's nephew, and Field Marshal von Manteuffel. Behind the Emperor, under the arch or cupola, stand all the German Princes reigning in 1870:—King John of Saxony, King Louis of Bavaria, King Charles of Württemberg, the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden, and all the other Grand Dukes or Dukes, Princes of Germany. To the left of the Emperor is the Crown Prince, with his Chief of the Staff, General von Blumenthal, together with the Bavarian Generals von Hartmann and von der Tann, expressive of the union between North and South Germany. Further to the left stand Generals von Werder and Steinmetz, while behind each commanding General of an army are placed his corps and divisional commanders, and the chiefs of staff and artillery, with the cavalry commanders on horseback in the background. The greater part of the figures above-named are complete bronze statues; only the subordinate figures are in relief. This magnificent work is supported at each end by colossal bronze figures, 20 ft. high, of "War" and "Peace"; the former a fierce warrior in mail, with eagle's wings, brandishing a sword and blowing a trumpet; the latter a beautiful youth, swan-winged, in a loose robe, bearing an olive-branch and horn of plenty. At the base of the pedestal are the Rhine and the Moselle; the first-named river, an old man with a flowing beard, hands to his daughter, the Moselle, a warden's trumpet to guard the new frontier of the German Empire. The ornamental accessories of the monument are significant and elaborately finished. The foundation-stone of the granite base was laid by the Emperor six years ago. Nearly two-thirds of the cost has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions throughout Germany, and the remainder by a vote of the German Diet. The total cost has amounted to about £55,000 sterling. The designer and sculptor of the whole work is Professor Johannes Schilling, of the Dresden Royal Academy of Arts; Professor Weissbach, also of Dresden, assisted as architect in superintending the erection; Professor Karl Lenz, of Nuremberg, executed the cast of the figures of "War" and "Peace"; C. A. Bierling, of Dresden, the group of the "Rhine and Moselle"; and Herr von Müller, of Munich, the statue of "Germania." Pensioners from the campaigns of 1870-1 will undertake the duty of keeping guard over the monument.

The ceremony of yesterday week, of which we now give some illustrations, was very imposing. A hundred thousand persons were assembled from all parts of Germany. The ground was kept by detachments of troops from every corps of the German Army, drawn up in a square. On the terrace in front of the monument was the Imperial pavilion, in the national colours, black, white, and red; at the sides were grand stands for privileged spectators. The Emperor, with the Imperial Crown Prince, came in an open carriage drawn by four black horses; his Majesty wore a General's uniform, while the Crown Prince wore his white Cuirassier doublet with a plumed helmet; and both wore the orange ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle. The Imperial party comprised the Crown Princess, with Princess Victoria, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Emperor's daughter, the King of Saxony, Princes William, Frederick Charles, Albrecht, Alexander, and Leopold of Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, Bavaria, and Württemberg. The Princes representing German Sovereigns, and the Mayors of the free cities, were also present. Of the other prominent persons, Field Marshal von Moltke was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Prince Bismarck was not present, nor was Field Marshal Manteuffel. All the other commanding Generals, and those represented on the centre relief of the statue, the Cabinet Ministers, German and Prussian, with the Presidents of the Reichstag or Diet, and of the Prussian Chambers, and a brilliant suite of military officers, stood at the sides of the pavilion.

When the aged but stalwart Emperor had taken up his position in the centre pavilion, with the Crown Prince and the King of Saxony on either side, and the German Princes and dignitaries of the Empire grouped around, his Majesty was approached by seven Maids of Honour, all dressed in white, with scarves of the national colours and oak wreaths on their foreheads. Fraulein Marie Heyl, of Wiesbaden, delivered an address written by Herr Ritterhaus, whose daughter, as also Professor Schilling's, the sculptor of the monument, was among the chosen seven. After Herr Sartorius, the chairman of the Monument Committee, had announced to the Emperor the completion of the work, the entire assemblage, numbering many thousands, joined in singing the old Lutheran hymn of thanksgiving, "Nun danket alle Gott," with the accompaniment of four military bands. The Minister, Count Eulenburg, delivered an address describing the origin and execution of the monument. The Emperor, who remained standing, then, with a clear and audible voice, made a brief reply, pointing out that the great national successes commemorated by the monument were due to Divine Providence, of which he was the instrument only. The signal gun was fired, and instantly the military battery at Bingen, and guns on the steam-boats, and in the villages up and down the river, roared forth salutes. At the same time the great blue silk cloth, which had hitherto covered the central relief on the monument, dropped and revealed the bronze representation of the Emperor surrounded by the Princes and Generals; while the cheers of people stationed at the foot of the Niederwald and all the favourable points in the vicinity,

and on the other bank of the river, came up from below amid the roaring of the Royal salutes and the tolling of bells.

The Crown Prince, bending on one knee, seized and kissed the Emperor's hand, whereupon father and son embraced and repeatedly kissed each other, amid the hearty cheering of the assemblage. The Emperor then shook hands with all the Princes; and, crossing over to the assembled Generals, also pressed Count von Moltke's hand, while the spectators and bands joined in the national hymn, "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," followed by the "Wacht am Rhein."

The Emperor, conducted by Professor Schilling, and followed by his entire suite, then ascended the steps leading to the monument, and carefully inspected all parts of the great work, while the King of Saxony led the Crown Princess, followed by the Grand Duchess and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Princess Victoria. At this moment the sun broke through the clouds vigorously, and illuminated this historic scene. After this, preceded by a Hussar escort, the Imperial party drove off to the Rhine, where the Emperor stood on the terrace fronting the river, while thirty Rhine steamers, decked from stem to stern with bunting and crowded with passengers, passed in review before him, dipping their colours and firing salutes. At three o'clock the Imperial train, drawn by a locomotive decorated with a huge Imperial crown of pine branches, left for Wiesbaden. The Emperor made a state entry into Wiesbaden through magnificently-decorated streets. His Majesty entertained the Princes and three hundred guests at a state banquet in the Schloss, and in the evening attended a gala performance at the theatre. Next day he left for Baden, where the Imperial party would celebrate the birthday of the Empress on Sunday, and the aged Monarch would take a well-earned repose after the last fortnight's fatigues and festivities.

Our illustrations are from sketches by Mr. J. Dinsdale, the artist who attended the ceremony on behalf of this Journal. One of them represents a conspicuous feature of the festive procession in the street of Rüdesheim. The wine of that place has great celebrity among the finest Rhenish vintages; and Rüdesheim, like Heidelberg, has its monster "Tun," in which the inhabitants take much pride.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Opening with a really brilliant day's racing, it could hardly be expected that the Newmarket First October Meeting would maintain this high standard right through the three days, still there was not much to complain of. A field of nine turned out for the Thirty-sixth Triennial Produce Stakes on the Thursday, and, as none of the crack two-year-olds happened to be engaged, there was every prospect of an interesting struggle. Talisman was most fancied, and Clochette had also a strong following; but neither of them managed to secure even a place, for Harvester jumped off with the lead, and was never headed, Knight Errant and Kinsauns being respectively second and third. The winner, who is by Sterling—Wheatear, was bred by Lord Falmouth, and may yet justify the high reputation he enjoyed prior to his debut in the July Stakes. As the Grand Duke Michel Stakes was not very valuable, and Ossian had incurred a 14 lb. penalty, the Duke of Hamilton did not care to start him. In his absence the stake really did look a good thing for Ladislas, but he proved utterly unable to give 5 lb. to Hamako, who thus won his maiden race, and again found backers for the Cambridgeshire.

Sixteen runners for the Second Nursery Stakes gave one more proof of the popularity of this class of event. Prince William (8 st. 12 lb.) has done nothing since his somewhat sensational victory at Ascot, and it was only the fact of Archer riding him that made him first favourite. He had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Loch Ranza (7 st. 5 lb.), Quilt (7 st. 11 lb.), and Iambic (7 st. 7 lb.), who passed the judge in the order named. A field of five is scarcely what we have been accustomed to in the October Handicap, and, of these five, Scobell (8 st. 1 lb.) was the only representative of anything like quality. In his best form the race would have been a certainty for him, so, as he was virtually friendless, it is evident that he must be completely "off" just now. In the dip Vista (7 st.) appeared likely to gain an easy victory, for MacMahon (5 st. 12 lb.) was rolling about a good deal, and nothing else was in it; but little Watts managed to get Lord Zetland's colt straight, and he came away up the hill and won as he liked.

After the poor performance of Ladislas on the previous day, the St. Leger Stakes on Friday was thought to be at the mercy of Grandmaster, but he did not at all relish the severe two miles, and as Ladislas, bad as he is, seems able to stay, he secured the verdict without much trouble. Fantail (8 st. 12 lb.) carried home the top weight in gallant style in the Scurry Nursery Stakes; and then seven numbers were hoisted for the Rous Memorial Stakes. In spite of the presence of such well-known public performers as Spring Morn, Whitelock, and Knight Errant, there was a general rush on Busybody, a "dark" filly by Petrarch—Spinaway, who carried Lord Falmouth's colours. No mistake had been made in her trial, and she gained a ready success, whilst the luckless Knight Errant was second for the third time during the week. He invariably appears to be winning easily at one part of the race, but cannot stay more than half a mile. La Trappe received 6 lb. and an easy beating from Pearl Powder in their match over the Rous course; and the odds laid on Kincardine for the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes were never in doubt.

The Haydock Park Coursing Meeting last week was scarcely up to the usual high standard at this inclosure, and it was a mistake to extend the fixture over four days, as the card on the Friday was of very scanty dimensions. Still, some really good puppies ran for the Derby and Oaks, the former stake being divided between Haco, by Clyto—Handicraft, and Free Forester, by Benthall Park—Compensation; whilst the Oaks fell to False Standard, by Handover—Hilarity II., who defeated Lady Abbess, by Misterton—Lady Lizzie, in the final spin. There were four or five well-known performers in the September Stakes, which were won rather easily by Wild Mint, the heroine of the last Waterloo Cup, Fleet Foot being the runner up. Squire's Pet also showed all her old excellence, and only succumbed to Wild Mint in the third ties. Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson were as successful as usual in their respective capacities of judge and slipper.

A large company assembled at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening, when the 220 Yards and Plunging Championships for amateurs were decided. The former race was generally considered certain to fall to W. Blew-Jones, who has accomplished such splendid performances during the past few weeks, and there was immense excitement when T. Cairns, Everton S.A., Liverpool, beat him by more than a yard in 2 min. 59 $\frac{1}{4}$  sec., the best amateur time on record by several seconds. The cup for plumping fell to T. H. Clarke, Torpedo S.C., the distance being 63 ft. 2 in. On Tuesday, Blew-Jones did another "best on record," winning a 98 Yards race at the Otter Club's annual entertainment in 1 min. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

The eighth annual dairy show at the Agricultural Hall has been held this week. The entries of live stock number 242, the total having been somewhat affected by the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease.

### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Distinct signs have been afforded of late of a tendency towards a revival of business in the Stock Exchange. The prevailing low value of money has, doubtless, principally contributed to the recovery, although there have not been wanting other causes. Among these secondary influences, doubtless, the chief one has been the long period during which the markets have been oppressed by an extreme stagnation that has resulted in an almost general fall in prices to a level that must begin to prove tempting to the investing classes. After a long period of depression the succeeding revival, if it be accompanied, as it usually is, by cheap money, is, for the most part, heralded by a run on solid investment stocks, such as Consols and Home and Colonial Government and Corporation securities. This movement, which is, as a rule, initiated by the banks, soon extends to other classes of stocks, of which small money purchases are made, and before it has had much time to develop the speculator steps in and hastens it. This process, we have recently had evidence, has begun to come into operation; and unless some unforeseen evil befalls, we are likely to witness its continuance.

Another matter which favours the view that the turning-point has been reached is the fact that new appeals for capital have begun to be made to the public. So far, these have taken the form of fresh colonial issues; but we hear of several coming foreign loans of one kind or another, all of which indicate that the financial advisers of the actual or intending borrowers, who have a tolerably keen sense as to the state of affairs in the investing world, and of the ripeness of the public for new ventures, believe that the situation is mending. Foreign politics are hardly in so satisfactory a position as might be wished; but, on the whole, they are rightly thought by the general public to be much less threatening than some of the Continental journals try to make out. People have become surfeited with the evil vaticinations of political prophets, and are growing impatient of the restraints so long imposed upon their activity.

The directors of the Brush Electric Light and Power Company of Scotland having recommended to the shareholders the propriety of voluntarily winding-up the concern; a resolution to that effect was adopted at a meeting which was held on Friday last. From the circular issued by the directors, it would seem that the company at no time had the least chance of success, in spite of its having offered to give a trial supply of the light at the same cost as gas, and to sell machinery at cost price. The company has had to encounter prejudice and opposition at all points; and, if the career of this undertaking is to be taken as a measure of what is before allied ventures, the outlook would not seem to have been exaggerated in the Stock Exchange. It is true that, according to the report alluded to, the "people of Scotland" seem to be somewhat particular as to the price they would pay for the electric light; that they require heating as well as illuminating power; and that they "treat with indifference all arguments as to vivified air, destruction to silver plate, pictures and ornaments"; but it is probable that these drawbacks are in as full force South as they are North of the Tweed, and that until the electric light be cheapened, and a guarantee be forthcoming that the public will not be saddled with an exacting monopoly such as that from which they have long suffered at the hands of the gas companies, they are likely, through their local and central representatives, rather to put up with the evils they have than to fly to others they know not of. There is, however, a wide difference between the measures which it may be necessary to adopt in order to protect the public against the possible emulation by electric light companies of the misdoings of the gas corporations, and the pursuit of a policy that is calculated to Burke a brilliant enterprise that could be made profitable alike to its promoters and to the general public. The experience of the Brush Company of Scotland would seem to indicate that in their efforts to attain the former aim the authorities are likely to bring about the latter result.

There has been a revived inquiry for Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway stock, owing to an expectation that the North British will earn for the current half-year a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which would permit of a distribution at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the former. The trials of the North British have shown very satisfactorily, and if they continue to make the same progress during the rest of the half-year the current anticipation may very well be realised. It is, on the other hand, not a little anomalous that, while the dividend prospects of the Edinburgh and Glasgow seem to be looked upon as so promising, the price of the stock is yet conspicuously below that of some others that might be mentioned whose chances of receiving any dividend at all are extremely remote.

A vigorous attempt was made in Madrid a few days ago to break the market for Spanish Bonds, both for political and speculative objects, but the movement fortunately failed. The lamentable display of political fanaticism which marked the entry of Don Alfonso into Paris on Sunday has, it would seem, caused a diversion at home in favour of the young King, and will doubtless go far to steady the wavering allegiance of many to the Constitution. Should Sunday's foolish demonstrations have this result, the outcome of the visit to the French capital will not be wholly disadvantageous. The state of parties in Spain is, however, far from satisfactory. If the political atmosphere were to clear, the bondholders would probably have nothing to be uneasy about. The financial position is good, and there appears to be little room for doubt as to the capability of Spain to duly discharge the increased burdens imposed by the recent debt arrangement. According to the figures published in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th ult., the revenue for the month of August showed an increase of £513,030 over the corresponding month last year; and it is anticipated that the final accounts, which will be made up to Dec. 31 next, will present a surplus of £600,000 to £800,000.

T. S.

Mr. Cowen, M.P., on Monday opened the winter session of the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle. Dr. Heath, President of the College, occupied the chair.

On Wednesday evening the prizes of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were distributed by the President; Dr. Michael Foster, Professor of Physiology in Cambridge University, gave the opening sessional address; and the Hanbury gold medal was presented to Mr. John Eliot Howard.

At a meeting of the Stratford Town Council on Tuesday, the Mayor presiding, a resolution was passed deprecating any proposal to interfere with the grave, tombstone, or monument of Shakespeare, and the Town Clerk was ordered to enter this resolution on the minutes of the Corporation.

The late Sir William Taylor Thomson has bequeathed £30,000 to the St. Andrew's University, to found bursaries for students of both sexes, in equal numbers, and, in the case of females, to assist them, as far as practicable, in qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

This week there is naturally but one topic, a topic of the highest gravity, the visit of the King of Spain. First of all, I must say that the reports telegraphed to the leading English morning papers give a considerably exaggerated idea of the revolutionary manifestation that took place on the arrival of the King in Paris. The talk about certain Spanish gentlemen accompanying the King having drawn their swords is mere talk; the statement that M. Grévy behaved with studied coldness is utterly without foundation; the report that at certain moments the King was in danger of personal violence is due to the imagination of journalists desirous of making a sensational article. The simple fact is, that the moment the King appeared at the door of the Northern Railway station he was hissed and hooted vociferously, and all the way down the Rue Lafayette, and even when he went to pay his official visit to M. Grévy at the Elysée, he was greeted with cries of "A bas Alphonse!" "A bas l'allié de Bismarck!" "A bas l'Uhlain!" The King of Spain was insulted, you will say. It would be more correct to say that the King of Spain has played the rôle of a scapegoat. In plain words, the cause of all the mischief is Prince Bismarck, who ingeniously made the young King the bearer of an insult to France by creating him Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Uhlans, garrisoned in the capital of Alsace. It is useless to argue that the station of this regiment is a mere hazard; Bismarck, who knows his Frenchman better than any man living, would not leave such a detail as this to mere accident. As Bismarck doubtless expected, the French press took the matter up, the fact created the greatest excitement amongst the Parisians; and, in spite of counsels of moderation and advice to keep calm and silent, the hot-headedness of the turbulent Gallics got the upper hand, and hence the manifestation of Saturday, which even the organs of the moderate and also the reactionary press qualify as an "explosion of patriotism," or an "act of patriotism." In reality—apart from the Anarchists, who, on principle, hate all things—the manifestants of Saturday hooted not the Spanish Monarch, but the innocent emissary of Prince Bismarck. What may be the international consequences of the incidents of last Saturday and Sunday remains to be seen, but their final settlement will certainly be on the eastern and not on the southern frontier.

Owing to the "explosion of patriotism" above referred to, King Alfonso's visit to Paris was a fiasco. The balls, dinners, and hunting parties were countermanded; and, instead of remaining four or five days, the King left on Monday morning, in accordance with the advice of his Cabinet, after having patched up the matter in an interview with M. Grévy and at a State dinner at the Elysée. In the interview, M. Grévy begged the King not to confound the authors of the hostile manifestations with the French nation, and to give France a new proof of his sympathy by assisting at the official banquet that evening. The King replied that he had come to Paris animated with sympathetic sentiments towards France, and that he was willing to give a fresh proof of those sentiments by accepting the invitation. And so matters were arranged.

The interior complications to which these incidents have given rise defy brief description. In France polemical journalism is carried on with a want of patriotism beyond all parallel; the various parties are not content with fratricidal struggles; some of them are even ready to call in the foreign enemy to gain their ends. So at the present moment even M. Grévy himself is accused of treachery to his country and of complicity in certain political intrigues which have had their centre at the Elysée, and their leader in M. Daniel Wilson, the son-in-law of the President. For some time past we have assisted at a kind of underhand duel between M. Ferry and M. Wilson. During the visit of the King of Spain M. Wilson's tactics became so obvious and scandalous that public opinion loudly demanded his execution. This morning it appears M. Ferry has vanquished his adversary, M. Grévy has interfered, and the obstreperous and unscrupulously ambitious son-in-law is to be sent off to Italy for a couple of months, until the scandal blows over.

The Radicals obtained a new electoral success on Sunday at Apt (Vaucluse), where M. Laguerre was elected by a majority of more than a thousand votes over his rival, the Republican Union candidate. M. Laguerre owes his rapid advancement in the Radical army to the fact of his having been the defender of the rioters of Montceau-les-Mines.—A working-men's Congress opened in Paris on Sunday, the seventh Congress held since French Socialism has attempted to form itself into a distinct party. 113 groups are represented, one third belonging to the provinces, and two thirds to Paris. From the first day's proceedings it appears that amongst the Socialist forces anarchism is constantly gaining ground.—The burglar and murderer Houy was guillotined at Versailles yesterday. This is the second capital execution that has taken place in France within the past fortnight, the first being that of Holtz, at Rheims. During the past two years M. Grévy has systematically opposed all sentences of capital punishment, with these two exceptions.—The mortal remains of the great Russian novelist Ivan Tourguenéff left Paris for Saint Petersburg yesterday. MM. Ernest Renan and Abont delivered valedictory addresses at the railway station.—Victor Hugo's "Archipel de la Manche" has just been published in a volume by Calmann Lévy. The poet's observations of Jersey life and manners seem to be sufficiently extensive, and often puerilely minute.

T. C.

The King of Spain arrived at Brussels on Thursday week, in the evening, and was welcomed by the King of the Belgians, who escorted him to the Palace. Yesterday week King Alfonso visited the principal places of interest, accompanied by the King of the Belgians. His reception was extremely cordial. King Alfonso arrived in Paris on Saturday last. He was received by President Grévy at the Northern Railway station, and there were receptions in his honour; but, as will be seen by the letter of our Paris correspondent, the Parisians forgot their manners sadly. King Alfonso, who is admitted by all to have displayed remarkable coolness and sound sense in Paris, has returned to Madrid, arriving there on Tuesday. All sections gave him a most cordial reception. Vast crowds of people lined the streets, and as the King stepped from the railway carriage the enthusiasm was indescribable. The leading statesmen, nobles, and Generals having tendered their congratulations, the King and Queen started for the Palace, more than a thousand carriages following the Royal procession. After their Majesties had entered the Palace the door was left open, and until a late hour the Palace was literally crowded by people of all ranks. Bands of music serenaded his Majesty at night. The Queen returned to Madrid on Monday, and was warmly received.—King Alfonso has instructed the Duke of Fernan Nuncuz to forward 10,000f. to the director of the Assistance Publique for the benefit of the poor of Paris.

The Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, King Milan of Servia, the Duke of Connaught, and several members of the Imperial family, arrived at Frankfort

on Thursday, and were welcomed with all the manifestations of rejoicing. The Chief Burgomaster Miguel proposed the toast of the Emperor. The statue of Germania was yesterday unfurled by the Emperor at Rüdesheim. An extraordinary number of people were present, and a banquet was afterwards held. The Emperor, with the Crown Prince and Princess, arrived last Saturday at Baden, where his Majesty intends remaining for three weeks. On Sunday the Imperial family quietly celebrated the birthday of the Empress, who completed her seventy-second year. The Crown Prince and Princess started on Monday on their tour in Switzerland.—The opening of the new "Deutsche Theater," at Berlin, took place last Saturday night. Schiller's "Cabal and Love" was performed before a crowded house, including critics and theatrical managers from all parts of the country.

The King of Servia arrived at Vienna yesterday week. His Majesty has received Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has also had an interview with Prince Alexander of Hesse, the father of the Prince of Bulgaria. Later in the day King Milan had an audience with the Emperor, with whom he remained for an hour.—The last Session of the present Hungarian Diet was opened on Thursday week.—The jury of the International Graphic Exhibition of Vienna has awarded fifteen gold medals, including one to Mr. H. Herkomer, of London, one to an Austrian, six to Paris, and seven to German artists. It has, further, adjudged fifty diplomas, of which twenty-five fall to Germany, six to France, seven to Austria, three to America, and five to England.

The Danish Rigsdag was opened on Monday. In the Folkething, M. Berg, the leader of the Radical Left, was elected president by 62 votes. The Landsting re-elected its former president, M. Liebe.

Lord Dufferin has arrived in Constantinople and resumed his diplomatic duties at the Porte.

The Cape of Good Hope Parliament having been dissolved by effluxion of time the nominations for the Legislative Council are fixed for Nov. 5 next, and the poll will be taken on Dec. 5.

In the Servian Skuptschina, a great uproar appears to have occurred on the occasion of the first sitting. Two Presidents attempted to take the chair, and their respective supporters almost came to blows over their claims. Eventually the Radical chieftain, M. Nicolaeievic, was declared elected.—Major-General H. Wray, C.M.G., was on Monday sworn in as the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey. The late Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant-General L. Nicholson, C.B., left the island by the mail-steamer the same morning.—The University of Zurich has now thirty-one women students, of whom only seven are German. Twenty of these ladies are studying medicine, ten philosophy, and one chemistry. Zurich has conferred the Doctor's degree on thirty women during the ten years during which the University has been open to both sexes alike. Twenty-three of these were Doctors of Medicine; the remaining seven had the Ph.D. degree.—Cardinal Dechamps, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Brussels, the eminent preacher and supporter of the dogma of Papal infallibility, died on Saturday last.

## THE COURT.

Princess Beatrice had an enthusiastic reception at Aberdeen on Thursday week, when she opened a bazaar in the Music-Hall in aid of the Sick Children's Hospital, afterwards inspecting the stalls, making numerous purchases. Her Royal Highness, after lunching at the Imperial Hotel, opened the Duthie Park. Some account of the ceremony is given in another column.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein left Balmoral last Saturday for Wellington College. The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson and Mr. Sahl also left. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday, the Queen and the Royal family attending. Her Majesty's family circle is now augmented by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have arrived, after having passed a few days in town and at Bagshot upon their return from the Continent. Princess Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Albany continue at the castle, where the Empress Eugénie is a frequent visitor, lunching and dining with the Royal circle, and joining the Queen in her drives. Lord Rowlton has been on a visit to her Majesty. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood dined with the Queen on Monday. The Right Hon. George Goschen and Mrs. and Miss Goschen have dined at the castle, after which they were received by her Majesty; and Madame D'Arcos and Dr. Scott, in attendance on the Empress Eugénie, have dined at the castle, and also had the honour of being received after dinner by the Queen. Various excursions have been made by her Majesty and the Princesses, the Queen and the Duchess of Albany driving one day round the Lion's Face.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Humlebek, on the Sound, last Saturday, on board the Royal yacht Dannebrog. His Royal Highness, who was received by the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince Waldemar, and the principal civil and military authorities, drove immediately to Fredensborg. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, drove into the capital from Fredensborg on Tuesday.

Advices received from H.M.S. Canada, at Quebec, state that on Sept. 18 the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise paid a visit to the Canada, and made a thorough inspection of the ship. On the following day, at the request of Princess Louise, an exhibition lacrosse-match was played in the presence of her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince George of Wales opening the game. On the evening of the 20th a farewell ball was given at the citadel by the Governor-General and the Princess, Prince George being present. The Northampton and Canada were illuminated in honour of the occasion. The Canada left Montreal on the 23rd ult.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, last Saturday, from Homburg.

## MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Neville G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade, third son of the late Lord Lyttelton, with Katherine Sarah, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley and the late Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley, was solemnised at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Monday. Colonel Lyttelton's brother, the Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, was best man. The bride, who came with her mother, was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. Archibald Stuart-Wortley. The bride's dress was of white satin trimmed with Honiton lace, and a Brussels lace veil was fastened to the hair with pearls. The four bridesmaids were attired alike in dresses of grey cashmere and broché velvet, with bonnets to match. The wedding party breakfasted with the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley at her house in Clarges-street; after which Colonel and Mrs. Lyttelton left for Loseley Park, near Guildford, lent to them by Sir John and Lady Rose.

The marriage of Mr. Silber and the Lady Lucy Vaughan, youngest daughter of the Earl of Lisburne, is fixed to take place on the 17th inst.

## THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Winchester visited Aldershot last Saturday to open the Church of England Soldiers' Institute.

The Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland, Lancashire, has had erected at his own expense a new set of chimes in his church, by Messrs. John Smith and Sons, Derby.

A new font has been placed in the Priory church at Christchurch by the relatives of the late Right Hon. Sir George Rose, formerly M.P. for the borough, as a memorial to him.

The proceeds of the bazaar at Salisbury, arranged by Earl and Countess Nelson for providing an organ for the parish church of Charlton-All-Saints, in Wilt., amounted to £240.

Out of 200 applicants, the Rev. Canon Scott, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Hull, has been appointed Vicar of St. John's, Leeds. The living is worth £600 per annum.

St. Mary's, Haggerston, has been entirely restored at an expense of £630, the greater part of which has been borne by the parishioners.

The first Diocesan Conference of the new Diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne was held last week in the central hall there, the Bishop of Newcastle presiding.

Another £1000 has recently been given to the Rev. E. Husband, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Folkestone, towards the completion of the church, making the third thousand sent to him during the year.

The Temple Church, which has been closed for the Long Vacation, and the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which has been closed some weeks for necessary cleaning, have been reopened for Divine service.

On Monday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Poplar-walk, Croydon. His Grace reopens St. Mary's Church, Bexley, to-day (Saturday).

The Bishop of London has issued a writ of sequestration to the churchwardens of the Church of St. Peter, London Docks (of which the Rev. A. H. Mackenzie is Vicar), appointing them sequestrators during the vacancy of the living.

In response to a special appeal, issued by the Bishop of Lincoln a short time back, for £11,000, to complete the endowment fund of the Southwell bishopric, within the last three weeks not less than £3000 has been subscribed.

The Leeds parish church has been reopened by the Bishop of Bedford, after undergoing structural alterations at a cost of £4000, of which £3000 was raised before the reopening services. About £1600 has been spent on improvements in the organ.

The Bishop of Llandaff opened a handsome new church on Saturday last at Aberaman, near Aberdare. It has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. E. H. L. Barker, of London and Hereford, at the sole cost of Sir George Elliot, M.P., chiefly for the benefit of those in his employ in that district, and as a memorial of the late Lady Elliot. Messrs. Meyer, of Munich and London, fitted the chancel with stained glass.

A harvest thanksgiving service took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday evening. The congregation was composed to a large extent of the members of the Church of England Working Men's Society and their friends.—Yesterday week there was a harvest festival celebration at Worcester Cathedral. The screen between the nave and the choir was decorated with sheaves of corn, fruit, and flowers, while hops were wreathed along the iron screen-work in the choir. The alter was decorated with palms, flowers, and fruit.

The parish church of Goadby Marwood, near Melton Mowbray, was reopened on Wednesday week, after complete restoration, defrayed by voluntary contributions. It is a very interesting fifteenth-century church, built chiefly by the families of Beaumont and Villiers, who formerly owned the Manor, which now belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The patronage of the living is vested in the Bellairs family, the Rev. Charles Bellairs, late Rector of Bolton Abbey, being the present Rector.

The Church Congress began at Reading, on Tuesday morning, a meeting which promises to be at least as successful as any of its twenty-two predecessors. After services in three of the parish churches, in one of which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached, the Congress was opened by the President, the Bishop of Oxford, who in his address reviewed the various questions which have been set down for discussion. In connection with this movement, Earl Nelson presided on Monday over a large meeting in the Townhall, at which a resolution in favour of free and open churches was unanimously carried.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, has been enriched by a large five-light memorial east window, from the studio of Mr. W. F. Dixon, London. The window is the gift of the Archbishop of York and Miss Thompson.—The parish church of Stifford, Essex, which was already rich in stained glass, has been beautified by another painted window, in memory of the late Rev. W. Palin, who was for a long period Rector of the parish.—The Church of Holy Trinity at Pengo has received an addition to its painted glass of a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, being the gift of the students of Pengo Park College, in memory of one of their schoolfathers.

The Bishop of Peterborough was removed on Thursday week in an invalid carriage from Stoke Dry to the Palace at Peterborough. The distance is about twenty miles, and his Lordship bore the journey well. The bells in the city churches rang a peal of welcome. The Peterborough Diocesan Conference has been abandoned for the present year in consequence of the prolonged illness of the Bishop.—The work of demolishing the condemned portion of Peterborough Cathedral having been completed, the foundation stones of one of the new piers were laid yesterday week in concrete on rock. It is feared the two western piers will also be condemned, as the old foundations were laid in loose earth four feet above the rock.

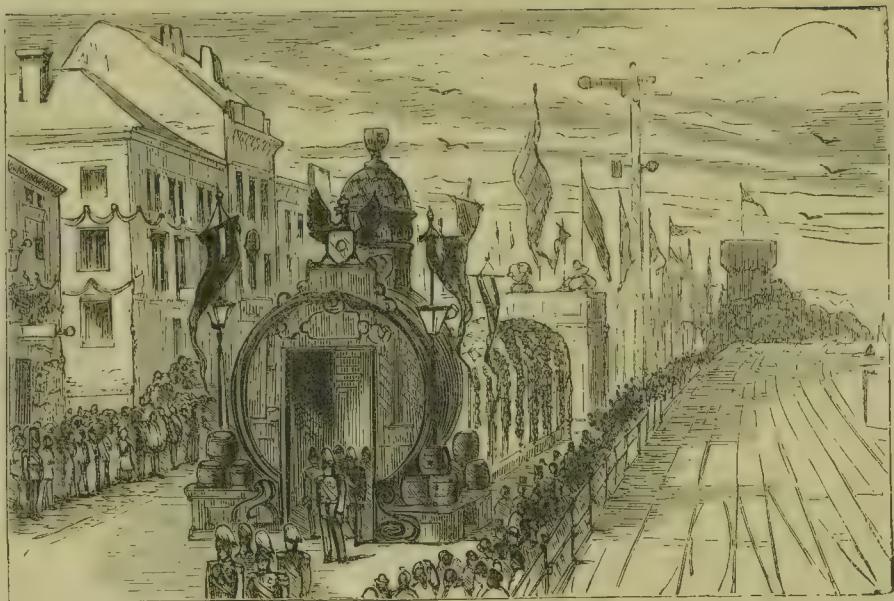
An association has been started under the title of the Art for Schools Association, under the patronage of Lord Aberdare, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Forster, Mr. John Morley, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and Mr. Robert Browning, to bring within the reach of boys and girls in Board and other schools such a measure of Art-culture as is compatible with their age and studies.

The annual autumn session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began on Tuesday in the Masonic Hall, Derby, and was concluded on Wednesday night. The official programme contained twenty-eight resolutions, dealing with twenty-three subjects. The members of the Chamber dined together on Wednesday night; and Thursday and Friday were devoted to excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

In London last week 2399 births and 1257 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 211, and the deaths 137, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, 15 from enteric fever, 61 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera.



PRESENTING ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR.

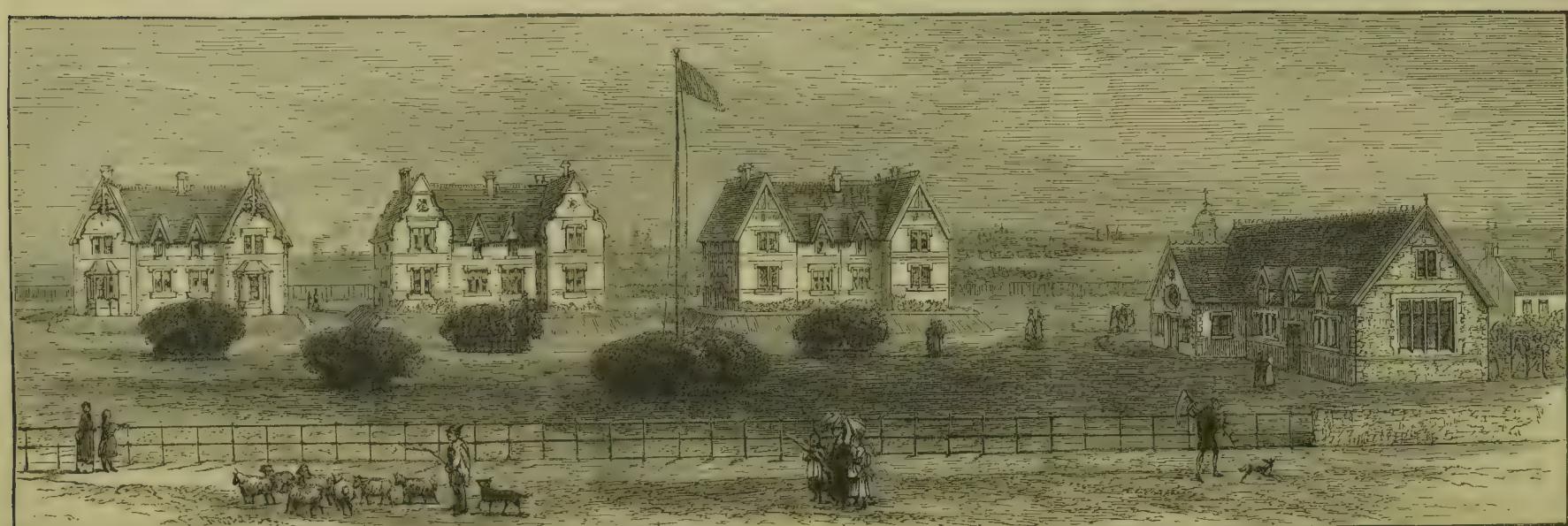


THE GREAT TUN IN THE MAIN STREET OF RÜDESHEIM.



THE GERMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, AS SEEN FROM BINGENBRÜCK.

UNVEILING THE GERMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT ON THE RHINE.



THE NORTHUMBERLAND VILLAGE HOMES AT WHITLEY, NEAR TYNEMOUTH.



THE LATE REV. DR. STEBBING,  
FIRST EDITOR OF "THE ATHENÆUM."

THE LATE SIR H. F. B. MAXSE.

The Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G., who died in that island on the 8th inst., was just fifty years of age. His Excellency was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Maxse, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and his mother was Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge Maxse, daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. He entered the Army in 1849, and served in the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards, holding the commission of Captain, in the Crimean War, but obtained brevet rank of Major in July, 1855, being then aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan; he fought in the battles of the Alma and Balaclava; and the gallantry of "Maxse's Ride," in carrying a message, alone, through the Russian lines from the British Commander-in-Chief to Admiral Lord Lyons, was celebrated at the time both in prose and verse. In the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava he got a most honourable wound. Major Maxse was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1858. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland in 1863, and remained in that Governorship till the spring of 1881, when he was promoted to be Governor of Newfoundland. In 1877 he

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD,  
DIRECTOR OF REFORMS IN EGYPT.

was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is a distinction bestowed peculiarly for public services connected with the British Colonies. He married, in 1859, an Austrian lady, and has left two sons. Sir John Glover has been appointed his successor in the government of Newfoundland.

The Portrait is from a photograph by G. Friederichs, of Heligoland.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD.

This gentleman, who has gone to Egypt with the comprehensive title of "Director-General of Reforms," has recently done good service in Ireland. He is the eldest son of the late Colonel Robert Clifford Lloyd, of the 68th Light Infantry, and of his wife, Anna, daughter of the late Captain George Savage, 13th Light Dragoons, of Ballyloan, in the county of Down. Mr. Clifford Lloyd was born in 1845, and was educated at the Sandhurst Royal Military College; but having been offered an appointment of Assistant Commissioner in Burmah, he accepted it and went to that country. On his return to England, he was called to the Bar. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, appointed him Resident Magistrate in Belfast. His career in Ireland, before and since he was appointed one of the special magistrates in charge of a large district, is well known. His services in Ireland are pronounced by all loyal and thoughtful men to have rendered most valuable aid to Government in the repression of criminal conspiracies and outrages. Mr. Clifford Lloyd married, in 1872, Isabel, daughter of the late Captain Sabine Browne, of the Rifle Brigade.

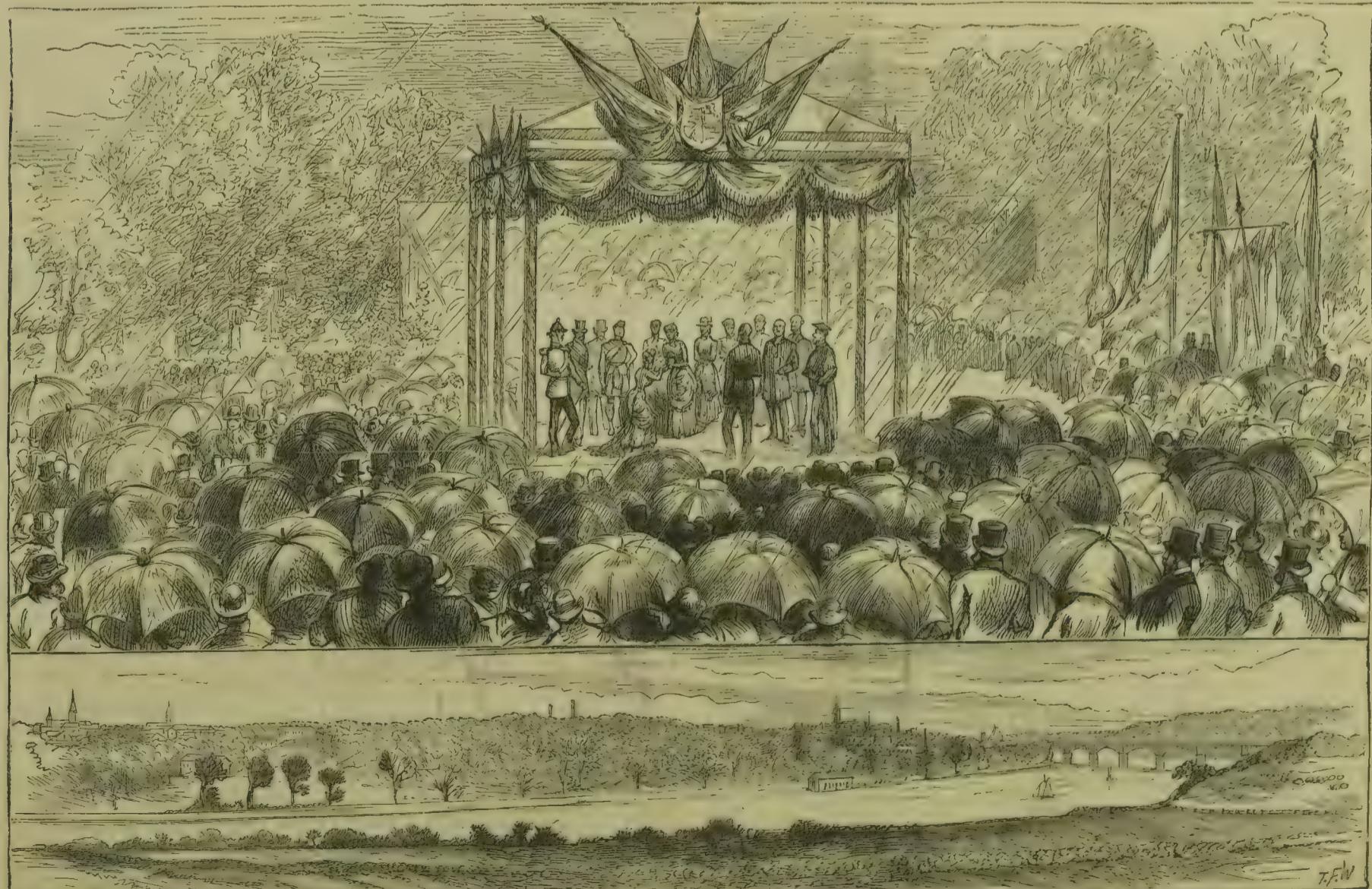
The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Lafayette, of Dublin.



THE LATE SIR HENRY MAXSE,  
GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE LATE REV. DR. STEBBING.

The Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., F.R.S., a London clergyman of very long standing and an abundant contributor to general literature, who died, in his eighty-fifth year, on the 22nd inst., was well known in society, and had been personally acquainted with many eminent men. He was born in August, 1799, at Great Yarmouth, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was for a short time second master of the Norwich Grammar School, and afterwards held the vicarage of Hughenden, but from 1829 to 1857 was minister of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, and was Chaplain of University College Hospital during forty-four years. In 1857 he became Rector of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, in the City of London, with which parish several others were amalgamated by the Union of Benefices Act. He was the author of several works of Church History, also a "History of Chivalry and the Crusades," "Lives of the Italian Poets," a novel entitled "Near the Cloisters," several poems of some merit, and a great many critical and miscellaneous essays, being the actual editor of the *Athenæum* before it became the property of the late Sir Wentworth Dilke. His literary performances were highly



PRINCESS BEATRICE OPENING THE DUTHIE PARK AT ABERDEEN.

commended by Professor Wilson, Rogers, Campbell, Southey, and other distinguished men of letters; while he continued, to the last, a diligent and devoted pastor and preacher in his sacred office. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society above forty years ago. Dr. Stebbing's wife died in February, 1882. He has left five sons and four daughters.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

### PRINCESS BEATRICE AT ABERDEEN.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, as representing her Majesty the Queen, went on Thursday week from Balmoral to open a new public park at Aberdeen, the Duthie Park, which has been presented to that city by Miss Duthie, of Ruthrieston, in memory of her uncle, the late Mr. Walter Duthie, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and her brother, Mr. Alexander Duthie, a member of the local Society of Advocates. The Lord Provost and civic corporation of Aberdeen had asked her Majesty graciously to visit the city upon this occasion, but the Queen was not able to do so, and Princess Beatrice went there instead. The new park is situated on the banks of the Dee, within two miles of the centre of the city, and comprises forty-seven acres. The value of the ground and cost of laying it out amounted to £70,000. A mound is one of the chief features of the park. Its base occupies a large space, and it rises to a height of 60 ft., with a graduated platform of concrete, 10 ft. high, on which it is intended to erect a monument of Sir William Wallace, the gift of the late Mr. John Steel, of Edinburgh. The Park will be a great boon to the inhabitants of Aberdeen. It is the third public park in the city, but is larger than the other two combined, and more pleasantly situated. Her Royal Highness, who arrived in Aberdeen at noon, accompanied by Lady Southampton, Major Edwards, Colonel Maude, and the Ladies in Waiting, was received at the station by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and by the Lord Provost, Mr. Esslemont. She first proceeded, in a carriage drawn by four greys, to the Music-Hall, to open a bazaar held in aid of the Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children. The Earl of Aberdeen presided here, supported by Mr. Todd, Chairman of the Directors of the Hospital. The Princess, having heard a brief address from Lord Aberdeen upon the object of this bazaar, declared it to be opened, and went round to the various stalls, one of which was kept by Lady Aberdeen. After making some purchases there, her Royal Highness went to lunch at the Imperial Hotel; and at three o'clock, was conducted from the Townhall to Duthie Park by a procession of twenty-seven carriages, filled with persons of social importance in the city and county of Aberdeen, besides the Lord Provost and Corporation; and preceded by fifteen hundred school children and two thousand members of benefit societies and trades' unions, with flags and bands of music. At the park, where many thousand people were assembled, the Princess was received with cordial acclamations. The Hallelujah Chorus was sung by the Choral Union, and the Rev. Professor Milligan, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, offered prayer. Miss Duthie, assisted by her commissioner or agent, formally consigned the Park to the Lord Provost and Corporation, and presented to her Royal Highness a silver key, inviting her to declare the Park henceforth open for public enjoyment. The Princess replied, expressing her great pleasure in performing this act, in the name of the Queen her mother, and her assurance that Miss Duthie's generous gift would be of great benefit to her fellow-citizens. Her Royal Highness then descended from the platform, and received from the Lord Provost a spade, with which she planted a memorial tree. It was unfortunately raining hard all this time. The band played the National Anthem, and the Princess, amidst renewed hearty cheering, left the Park and returned by train to Ballater, for Balmoral Castle. The streets of Aberdeen were illuminated at night, and there was a display of fireworks on the banks of the Dee. Our Illustrations of the scene in Duthie Park were supplied by Mr. G. F. King, of Aberdeen.

Lord Wavne, with Colonel Barne, M.P., and other gentlemen, on Monday opened a new dock and fish wharf, constructed by the Great Eastern Railway Company on the north side of Lowestoft outer harbour.

The British Association wound up its meeting at Southport on Thursday week by a series of excursions to places of interest in the locality, including trips to Windermere, Furness Abbey, Pendle Hill, Stonyhurst College, and Whalley Abbey. The chemical works at Widnes, the cotton mills at Oldham, and the ironworks and collieries at Wigan were also visited.

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### THE NORTHUMBERLAND VILLAGE HOMES FOR GIRLS.

Amongst our Illustrations this week is a view of the Northumberland Village Homes for Girls, at Whitley-by-the-Sea. Whitley is a very popular seaside village near Tynemouth, on the picturesque coast of Northumberland. The Homes were started, three or four years since, by a Newcastle merchant, Mr. James Hall, who took a leading part in the establishment of the Industrial Dwellings in that city, and of the Wellesley Training-Ship for Boys, which is stationed in the Tyne. Those boys were admirably well cared for; but for the like destitute class amongst the girls there was no corresponding provision. Mr. Hall determined to make an attempt to supply the want, and was aided by his brother, Mr. John Hall, and Mr. R. S. Donkin, of North Shields. The first block of buildings was then erected on ground at Whitley, which was given by the Duke of Northumberland. At the close of June, 1880, the first of the girl "Waifs and Strays" was received into the new Home, and the work of training and teaching them, partly carried on in the National School of the village, has been continued with good success. A new school has since been erected in the grounds. Before the first house was actually filled, it was found that another was wanted; and now, four handsome blocks, containing eight houses in all, are hardly enough for the little ones under the care of the various "mothers." The grounds around are bright with flowers and planted with trees, and the sea is within five minutes' walk. The interiors of the Homes are as bright and cheerful in appearance as it is possible to fancy. Coloured pictures, some of real excellence, adorn the walls. The children's faces show none of that cold, dull, indifferent expression which is stamped too often both upon old and young folks when gathered wholesale under one roof. On the contrary, there is as much individuality of character as if they were the children of an ordinary family. This is the direct result of the system on which the Homes are conducted. Each roof covers a family; it is a mother and her daughters who are housed there, and all the girls are treated as a God-fearing, wise woman would rear and train her own little ones. In the official reports of the Government Inspectors, this well-ordered institution is commended as one of the best models for Homes of the class. A Bazaar, or "Old Englyshe Fayre," in aid of the funds, will be held next Wednesday, and to the end of next week, in the Newcastle Townhall, under the patronage of the Duchess of Northumberland and other ladies of rank. The sum of £5000 is wanted to pay off debts incurred by the building of the second and third blocks, and of the large school-house. The building of the fourth block is yet in progress, and when that is finished, a fifth block will be immediately commenced. The architects are Messrs. Oliver and Leeson. The Homes are situated very near both the Whitley and Monkseaton stations, on the Blyth and Tyne branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Charles Dibdin, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £384 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month, by which 113 lives were saved. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £3427 were made in connection with the 273 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions recently received were £700 from John A. Metcalfe, Esq., West Huntington Hall, York, for a life-boat to be called "The Gem"; £230 17s. 7d. subscribed by the readers of *The Union Jack*, per Mr. G. A. Henty, editor, towards the cost of a life-boat, to be named the "W. H. G. Kingston"; and 155 dols. from 155 Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Canadians, resident in Texas, United States of America, per Mr. Robert Amos and Mr. E. W. Palfrey, Dallas, Texas. The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy Master of the Trinity House, who had long been a member of the committee of management of the institution. Reports were read from the chief inspector and some of the district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

On Monday the large majority of the medical schools reopened their doors for the winter session, both in London and the chief towns of the kingdom.

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### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Congress of the Social Science Association, opened in Huddersfield on Wednesday, promising to be a very successful gathering. The opening service was held at the parish church at three, when a sermon was preached by the Dean of Ripon. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the President, Sir Richard Temple, gave his opening address in the Townhall. The Presidents of Departments give their own addresses each day at ten a.m., in the Queen-street Assembly Room. Of the departments there are five, viz.:—

1. Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law: President, Mr. William Barber, M.A., Q.C., Professor of Law of Real and Personal Property to the Council of Legal Education. 2. Education: President, Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, M.A. 3. Health: President, Mr. T. Prudgian Teale, M.A., F.R.C.S. 4. Economy and Trade: President, Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., M.P. 5. Art: President, Sir Rupert A. Kettle. The chairman of the Repression of Crime Section will be Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations. On the evening of Monday next there will be a public meeting for working men, when addresses will be given by the presidents and others. During the sitting of the congress a conversazione will be given by the Mayor at the Townhall, and the reception committee will entertain the members at a soirée.

Mr. Edward J. Payne, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of University College, Oxford, has been appointed Recorder of the borough of Chipping Wycombe, Bucks.

The department of Applied Science and Technology at University College, London, opened on Tuesday, simultaneously with the rest of the college.

Lady Burdett-Coutts presided at the inaugural address of the sixty-first session of the Birkbeck Institution, which was given by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., on Wednesday.

General Sherman, who retires from the command of the United States Army on Nov. 1, will be succeeded by General Sheridan.

In order to meet the convenience of the public, the London Central Fish Market, Smithfield, will in future remain open until seven in the evening, instead of closing at six, as heretofore. The hour of closing on Saturdays will continue to be eight.

The tenth annual exhibition of modern oil paintings at the Pavilion Picture Gallery, Brighton, was opened last week by the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. Alderman H. Davey. The works of art amount to 488, twenty more than were shown last autumn.

In our account of the balloon voyage from Hastings across the Channel to Capo La Hogue, the name of the photographer who accompanied Mr. Simons was given incorrectly; it should have been Mr. C. S. Small, of the firm of Boning and Small, photographers, of 22, Baker-street, Portman-square.

A meeting in connection with the London Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday week, when Mr. Shaw gave a detailed account of his imprisonment by the French Admiral at Tamatave. A resolution expressing sympathy with the rev. gentleman was unanimously passed.

Earl Cairns presided on Tuesday evening over a meeting held in Liverpool to celebrate

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AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

### CHAPTER XXVII. A LITTLE DINNER PARTY.

GUEST of the evening at the Canon's promised little dinner party was, of course, Mr. Frederic Irton. He was a visitor—that is to say, though himself a fellow of his college, he had left Cambridge for London; and he was the betrothed of Henny Helford. An engaged young man is always an object of interest to the other sex—if they are themselves provided with a husband, or not in want of one; which latter case was, of course, Aunt Maria's. Though he has made his success with the object of his suit he is still on his trial with them, and they are all curious to see him, and especially to discover what she sees in him. Mr. Irton, it is true, was well known to Aunt Maria, but not in the capacity of an engaged man. There were, therefore, many new points of interest about him. He was of medium height, and only moderately good looking, if judged by any aesthetic standard; but he had a bright pleasant face; he appeared even younger than he was, from the absence of whisker on his cheek, and from the profusion of short curly hair, without any parting, upon his head. He had a crisp, alert look, very becoming in a young solicitor, because suggestive of promptness as well as sagacity. He had been prompt enough in securing Henny, but had too much consideration for her filial feelings to insist on an immediate union, to which her mother was so strongly opposed; but there was something in his keen eye which forbade the idea that he was a man to be sacrificed to a mother-in-law beyond reasonable limits.

His tone to Mrs. Helford was studiously gentle and respectful, but when she attempted to snub him, as she sometimes did, it became humorously incisive. To a stranger, such as Adair, his manner was cordial, yet not such as could be described as winning. There was a certain reticence about it commonly seen only in older men, which seemed to convey "I have no doubt you are an excellent fellow, but I have no guarantee of it; and, therefore, you must consider these friendly ad-

vances as being without prejudice. It may be my unpleasant duty some day to indict you for felony at the Old Bailey."

With the Canon and Mr. Mavors (upon whose "side" he had been) he was an old favourite; but he had on this occasion a certain novelty even for them. As for Henny, though he was no novelty for her, it was a pretty sight to see how he monopolised her attention. His words (which, indeed, were well chosen enough) could not have seemed of more importance to her if she had been his client, and had had to pay for them. Sophy, too, like the rest, gave her outward regards to the young solicitor, as was naturally expected of her; but her whole soul was, in fact, given up, though far from voluntarily, to the retiring young scholar whom she met now for the second time only, under her guardian's roof, with the conventional smile of welcome. It has been said that young women regard all marriageable men as possible husbands, but certainly few ever looked upon a comparative stranger with that contingency so plainly before her (though she did her best to shut her eyes to it) as poor Sophy. She rarely looked towards him, yet he was always present to her mental vision; if she did look, it seemed, if his face was averted, that it had just been turned elsewhere; that when she was not looking he kept his gaze fixed on her, and her alone; and if their eyes met, it was to flash asunder with a laboured and fruitless pretence at indifference to one another. It fell, of necessity, to Adair's lot to take her into dinner, since their elders paired together, and to have separated the affianced lovers would have been an outrage. She sat between him and Mr. Mavors, just as she had done at the Canon's rooms on the procession night; but with what different feelings! In one short month how all had altered with her, and how amazing was the change in her relations with him! A reflection which she was well aware must be present to his mind also.

She found it almost impossible to converse with him in her usual tone; and he was careful not to force the talk upon her. To the rest it seemed that these young people were "not getting on" with one another very well; but in every word of Adair's, and in his manner—even in the way in which he passed the salt to her—she saw, or thought she saw, a studious demonstration of forbearance which certainly pleased her. In his whole behaviour, so far from conveying a hint of his possessing any advantage over her, there was a respectful gentleness, which, to say truth, had been wanting on the previous occasion. He had then been somewhat solicitous to assert his personal independence as well as unwilling to let her forget what he knew about her; but now he was so modestly silent, that the kind-hearted Canon felt quite distressed for his protégé, and drew him into prominence in spite of himself.

"I do hope, Adair," said he, in a pause in the conversation, "that you are quite at liberty to throw these Haredale people over if it suits you to do so. Don't you think, Mavors, that

it would be very foolish in a young man of Adair's expectations to commit himself to a scholastic calling so early?"

"Most people are the best judges of what they themselves are fit for," said the Tutor, indifferently. "Besides, it depends upon what aims a man has in life."

"Well, naturally, Adair's aim is to put money in his pocket; and also (which, of course, is the attraction in this case) to do it as soon as possible."

"Then my advice to Adair," observed Mr. Mavors, "is to marry a rich widow."

Everyone laughed except Henny, who very properly exclaimed, "For shame, Mr. Mavors!" But two of the faces round the table reddened with anything but mirth. One has heard in a life-time of dinners a good many things lightly said—truths spoken in jest—over the social board, the memory of some of which puts one in a cold perspiration whenever we recall them; but for two of his audience Mr. Mavors' dry cynical remark (though he did not know it) capped them all. Finding it well received, he went on (as a sleep-walker among precipices wanders on from steep to steeper) to improve upon it.

"But why reprove me, Miss Helford? I did not say an old widow. Why shouldn't she be well jointured, and yet be young?"

As the young scholar only answered these salries by an embarrassed smile, the Canon good-naturedly came to his rescue. "There are no widows in Cambridge, however, answering to that description, eh, my lad?"

In his passionate annoyance Adair flung out his hand mechanically under the table, and, as ill-luck would have it, it met Sophy's hand. She knew, of course, that the movement was unintentional; but if it had been taken for a mutual confidence, that contact could hardly have been more significant. It seemed to establish an understanding with him, beyond the power of mere words to effect.

"I have always heard," observed Miss Aldred, following on the same side as her brother, "that it is always dangerous to marry a widow because of the unpleasant comparisons which she may make."

"For my part," sighed Mrs. Helford, with her most lachrymose air, "I cannot imagine how any woman can marry twice."

"That's a pretty compliment to the male sex, upon my word," laughed the Canon. "What do you say, Henny? Dip 'far into the future, far as human eye can reach,' and give us your opinion."

"I object to that," said Irton; "first, on principle, because no opinion ought to be given for nothing; and, secondly, on personal grounds. These post-nuptial, not to say post-mortem arrangements!"

"Now, Frederic, don't be horrid," interrupted Henny.

"Really, Canon, I am quite astonished at your permitting such a shocking conversation."

"It was all Mr. Mavors, my dear Henny; he's a tutor of his college, and now you know what sort of advice he gives to the young men who are placed under his sway. I daresay he gave it to Irton, only he disregarded it, as young men generally do."

"I am quite in the hands of the company," observed Adair, speaking for the first time. "If anyone has a widow to recommend, and will recommend me, I'm sure I should be very grateful. There's a house at Haredale College, Sir, at my disposal (here he turned to the Canon), which is certainly not intended for a bachelor."

"Don't you take that place if there are ten houses—a whole terrace," exclaimed the Canon, emphatically. "You will be throwing yourself away there, Adair. You ought to embrace the law, or, still better, commerce."

"The widow may still be combined," murmured the incorrigible Frederic.

Miss Aldred drew herself up a little stiffly.

"What sort of a place is Haredale College, Mr. Adair?" she inquired.

"A huge and not very picturesque establishment on the north-west coast, Madam. If you took Addenbrook Hospital and set it down by the sea without a tree or a shop within a mile of it, it would look very like the place. The patients, however—I mean the pupils—are very numerous."

"A society confined to schoolmasters and boys must be awful," observed Mr. Mavors.

"Yes; much worse than one comprised of tutors and young men, I should imagine," said the Canon, drily.

"That's very hard upon me, Miss Gilbert, don't you think?" said Mr. Mavor, dropping his voice as he addressed his fair neighbour.

"I don't think my guardian could be hard on anybody, much less on you," returned Sophy, in the same low tone. You must be well aware what a great favourite you are with him."

"I did not know I was a favourite with anybody."

"That must be your humility, Mr. Mavors," was the gracious reply. She didn't mean anything by it, but her voice was so gentle—it was poor Sophy's way; just as it is some women's way to be curt and pert—that her companion might well have taken it for tenderness.

"It is a virtue with which few people credit me," replied the Tutor (and he never spoke truer words in his life); "yet there are occasions like the present"—here he heaved a little sigh—"when I have felt humble enough."

"This college of yours must be in a very out-of-the-way part of the world, Adair," observed the host. "How long does it take you to get there?"

"I went down on Tuesday morning, Sir, and arrived the same day."

"But you didn't go by a very early train, I think?" observed Mr. Irton.

It was one of those unexpected observations which, without having anything of importance in them, arouse attention. The conversation, which had become general, suddenly ceased.

"Not very early. I went by the ten o'clock express."

"That's very curious," returned Irton. "I could have made affidavit that I saw you having lunch in the City at one o'clock last Tuesday. I have been trying to remember, ever since I had the pleasure of being introduced to you this evening, where it was I had met you before; and I was convinced, at last, it was at the Cornish Coffee-House."

"I know no more of the coffee-house you speak of than of Cornwall," returned Adair, smiling.

"Dear me, how curious! Then it must have been your double. He was taking an American drink. I can see it now, thrown from glass to glass in the deftest way, mint julep—at the bar."

"I know it," exclaimed the Canon. "It is alluded to in 'Comus'!"

This cordial julep here  
That flames and dances in its crystal bounds  
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed.

Amid the mirth produced by this classical quotation, the ladies withdrew, and the grief for their loss was immediately mitigated by tobacco.

Under the influence of that enchanting weed, and the sense of freedom (for, though a most gallant gentleman, female society always embarrassed him), Mr. Mavors was wont to exhibit considerable eloquence, not wholly disconnected, if he was opposed, with combativeness; but on this occasion he kept silence. He had something to think about, of which he had never thought seriously before. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of his years, he had come to the conclusion that Miss Sophy was not entirely indifferent to him. Without being a wealthy man, he had a competence sufficient to marry upon, without waiting for a college living; and never had he seen a young lady so attractive to him as the Canon's ward.

Mr. Irton, on the contrary, was full of talk; and, without reverting to his impression of having met Adair elsewhere, the association of ideas suggested to him as a topic, alibis. The subject when well treated possesses considerable interest; and he had not been so long at his new trade as to lose sight of those salient points which make legal matters interesting to the outsider. His host, at all events, was vastly amused; which is a great point gained for any guest. It is better to please the King than all the Royal family. Adair, too, seemed interested, and threw in a question or two; but, in truth, both the teller and the topic were distasteful to him. His lips moved without utterance, and what they privately remarked was, "I wish this meddling fellow had been drowned, like the other one."

In the drawing-room Mr. Irton devoted himself to his fiancée. Alibis became the very last thing likely to enter into his mind. Mr. Mavors, missing by half a second the opportunity of turning Sophy's music for her at the piano, resigned himself to the society of his hostess, who, so far from being piqued at his inattention to her remarks, pitied him from the bottom of her heart. Mrs. Helford button-holed the Canon, and, to his great disgust, began to compare the disreputable "darling" who had spent her money and half broken her heart to his own Robert.

"We two, Canon, have each lost the prop of our lives—you by absence, I by death. That should always be a bond of sympathy between us."

He was not so well acquainted with the mother's peculiarities as with the history of her prodigal son; and the only excuse he found it possible to make for her was that she must have exceeded her usual allowance of wine at dinner. Adair, standing beside Sophy at the piano, and occasionally leaning over her when she came to the end of a page, had no cause to find fault with Fortune. There is something in music, as even the most unmusical must allow, that fosters the gentler emotions; and there are very few songs that have not some touch of tenderness in them—a hint of secret sorrow, or the veiled expression of a hope. Everything Sophy sang had a meaning in it for both of them, beyond what the tune conveyed, or the intention of the singer; and once or twice he ventured to throw in a whispered word or two of his own,

which made still more clear what needed no interpreter. The performance concluded with a favourite song of the Canon's:

Forget thee! if to dream by night, and think on thee by day,  
If all the worship deep and wild a lover's heart can pay,  
If that is to forget thee, then indeed art thou forgot.

And when everyone else exclaimed "How charming!" or "How sweet!" Adair murmured in her burning ears, "How true!"

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

From the moment on which Sophy received the young scholar's letter, with its all important inclosure, or, at all events, when that interview with her guardian had been concluded, without her having had the courage to confess her secret to him, I think she had a pretty certain conviction that Adair would become her husband. It was evidently his intention to win her, and his force of will, she was well aware, was infinitely stronger than her own. She had refused to acknowledge his victory even to herself, and had fought against her own apprehensions, but with the consciousness that she was fighting against fate. Jeannette, very wisely for the object she had in view, had not laid so much stress upon the necessity of the union as upon its convenience and advantages. Mr. Adair might not be, perhaps, so passionately in love with her mistress as another young gentlemen had once been; but from what had happened in that case, passion, it would seem, went a very little way towards ensuring happiness in married life. A resolute affection fixed upon its object, but never giving way to vehemence and impetuosity, might be better calculated to last. Her money might be some attraction to him; but he had certainly shown a fondness for her before he came to learn that she had money, or, at all events, had any certain knowledge of the amount of it. And was it not better to trust one's money to a young fellow (even if he has none of his own) with a turn for figures, and therefore presumably for getting it and keeping it, than to someone perhaps a little better provided with this world's goods, but also (as was likely to be the case) with a turn for spending it? In a word, though Mr. John Adair might not be an eligible husband, he could in no sense, with his habits of diligence and talents, be termed a "detrimental." And in her heart Sophy had accepted him—or, rather, accepted her own position—before the date of the Canon's dinner party.

It was some time afterwards before she allowed him to conclude as much, but her silence on that occasion, though indeed it would have been difficult for her to speak even if she had wished—nay, she did *wish*, if she had ventured—to defy him—he had rightly enough taken for something very like consent. So far as Sophy was concerned, he had, in fact, very good reason to congratulate himself on the result of that entertainment. His behaviour, he felt sure, had also recommended him to the Canon and Miss Aldred; but he was equally sure that he had failed in making a good impression upon Mr. Frederic Irton, and as a consequence upon Miss Henny Helford. This last was a serious misfortune; he knew that Henny was Sophy's bosom friend, and though he had little knowledge of social life, his natural intelligence informed him that it was most important to win her over to his cause. As it happened, things had gone so well that he flattered himself he should have no need of her good offices; but he would have liked to have been able to count on them, and as soon as this detestable young solicitor had betaken himself off to his legal web he resolved to do his best to undo whatever harm he might have done him, and to make himself as agreeable to Henny as possible.

Whether Mr. Adair was correct in his judgment may be gathered from the various opinions expressed about him when the little dinner party had broken up. In spite of Burns's dictum, the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us is not so very rare; it is not common, I admit; perhaps least common among the class whom we call self-conscious. Their egotism causes them to give too great weight to their actions, and therefore to the impression produced by them. But your social reprobate, who is anxious not to be taken for what he is, is very keen to perceive what sort of reflection he makes in the minds of others; which is the true reason why good men are disliked by bad men.

"The more I see of that young fellow Adair the more I like him, Maria," observed the Canon to his sister, when Sophy had wished them good-night and they were left alone in the drawing-room.

"It is quite unnecessary to tell me that, my dear William," was that lady's quiet reply. "Everyone can see that he is a great favourite of yours; and if he didn't highly estimate your good will, and reciprocate it, he would be a very ungrateful young man."

"I don't know that he owes anything very particular to me, my dear. I've asked him to dinner twice—which, considering how very temperate he is in his drinking, cannot have placed upon his shoulders any great weight of obligation, say a pound sterling."

"What nonsense you talk, my dear William; think of your position—a man of European reputation, and a Canon of your cathedral!"

"It isn't my cathedral, Maria," he answered quietly; "and I hope you are not going to do such an injustice to your intelligence as to confuse a Canon with 'a great gun.' I am only a question of time; in twenty years, if I am not much mistaken, that young fellow will make a better position for himself—at all events, as far as money goes—than mine. Let him once get his foot on the commercial ladder, and he is bound to climb to the top of it. I never knew so young a man with so clear a head, and with such a talent at once for calculation and for business; and then his habits are so regular; his tutor speaks of him in the highest terms."

"I don't think Mr. Mavors likes him."

"Mavors is not his tutor, and knows nothing about him. Moreover, though a most excellent fellow, Mavors has made a groove for himself, just as a hare squats in her form, and nothing ever startles him out of it. He has an absolute antipathy to young people."

Aunt Maria smiled in such a very superior way that the Canon could hardly ignore it.

"What, you think it is only young men that he despises, and not young women? You still think he is pining for Sophy?"

"I am quite sure he has fallen in love with her. I had very little doubt of it, as I told you; but his behaviour last night convinced me."

"Well, it struck me that after dinner he devoted himself rather conspicuously to *you*, my dear."

"The unfortunate man couldn't help it. Mr. Adair was too quick for him in offering his services to Sophy at the piano. But his ears and eyes were given to her, not me."

"What on earth could she do with them?" exclaimed the Canon, comically; "or even his hand, if he was to offer her that?"

"You will soon have an opportunity for judging; mark my words, he'll propose for her within the month."

"If he does it at all, I think he is right to be prompt,"

observed the Canon, drily. "As a bridegroom, Mavors has no time to lose."

"In my opinion Sophy might do worse, observed Aunt Maria, gravely."

"Doubtless; but, unlike Mavors, she has plenty of time before her; and she may do better. Of course there may be cases to the contrary; but, on the whole, I am against much disparity of age in marriage, even where the *casavantage* is with the man. Why, in ten years time, Mavors, for example, will be an old man and Sophy a young woman."

"I disagree with you there; a woman ages with so much greater rapidity than a man. When two young people marry; in ten years the husband is still, as it were, seaworthy, while the wife is a wreck."

"Still if there is anything good in him he does not desert her; he stands by the wreck. The memory of the years they have lived together, of their mutual joys and sorrows, hallows her for him."

"She sometimes becomes so sacred that he never goes near her," returned Aunt Maria, grimly. "She is a shrine visited on special occasions—pilgrimages and the like—but he seeks his everyday society elsewhere."

"You are painting a very selfish, ungrateful man, Maria," said the Canon, gravely.

"Most men are selfish, William; many are ungrateful; I know very well of whom you are thinking; one of whom, to do you justice, you seldom think; you are thinking of yourself. It is true you have nothing to reproach yourself with as regards your married life. The best of husbands."

"No, no, no," said the Canon vehemently; "it was not so. Don't speak of it." He moved to the other side of the room to conceal his agitation; she had never before seen him so moved.

"One must judge from one's own experience, Maria," he said presently.

Old age and youth cannot live together;

One is full of pleasure, one is full of pain.

"There was really only a few hours, as one gathers from Milton, between Adam's age and Eve's."

"What did Milton know about it?" said Aunt Maria, so soundly.

Good heavens! Who else should know?"

"A man who had three wives!" ejaculated the lady.

"That only makes his knowledge about matrimony more to be relied upon," urged the Canon. "He wrote in the highest terms of your sex, my dear. 'My late espoused saint' he calls one of his wives. What charms he must have seen in her!"

"The gentleman was blind and the lady was dead," observed Aunt Maria, cynically. "You are too good for this world, my dear William, too truthful, and, for all your wisdom, as simple as a child. If you are really thinking of Mr. Adair as a husband for Sophy, I confess I don't approve your choice."

"Such a thing never entered into my head," exclaimed the Canon, stoutly; "that is—ahem—except as a mere remote contingency."

"Then I saw it through a telescope, William, for there it is." There was silence between them for a moment or two. "The woman's a witch," was the thought that flashed through the Canon's brain and coloured his cheeks.

"And why don't you like Mr. John Adair?" he inquired presently, with hesitation "Is it because he is poor, or that he is not an Adonis?"

"I didn't say I didn't like him, William; I only observed that I didn't approve of your choice of him as Sophy's husband. If Sophy chooses him for herself I shall have nothing to say against him, except that she might have done better. But don't throw him at her head."

"Throw him at her head!" ejaculated the Canon.

"I mean, don't let her see (as I have seen) that it is your wish she should take him. She will marry early, no doubt; and, as we have been told on good authority, so much the better. But give others a fair chance."

"Others! I can see without a telescope whom you have got in *your* head, my dear Maria; 'Mavors on the brain' is a capital name for a scientific treatise, but, as regards the patient, it is, in my opinion, a sign of monomania."

To which Aunt Maria deigned no other reply than that female shibboleth, "We shall see."

The three guests from next door had also their opinion to offer as regards Mr. John Adair. Mrs. Helford described him as a very well-behaved young man, "a young man who could never say anything which could bring a blush to a lady's cheek" (a palpable hit at Henny's Frederic, and his allusions to the possible combinations of a widow with other callings); "a young man who did not monopolise conversation, modest but evidently very sensible." She even hinted, not obscurely, to Henny in private, that he was the sort of young man who, had she been in *her* position, she would have been very willing to see become her suitor, as not being of so masterful a disposition as some young men she could have mentioned (had not delicacy of feeling forbidden it), and as more likely to make her happy. She concluded by stating that she thought Mr. Adair "a decided acquisition," and had asked him to call at The Laburnums.

"I tell you what will happen," said Frederic, when he found himself alone with his intended, after judgment upon the young scholar had been thus pronounced by her mother, "you will have a step-father before you get a husband."

"Oh, Frederic, how can you be so silly?"

"It is not *I* who am so silly, my darling; in my opinion such a contingency is quite on the cards. He has been recommended to look out for a widow, and has evidently recommended himself to one. That young man will be my papa."

In spite of the consciousness that such conduct was highly disrespectful, Henny could not help laughing outright. It was the one thing to be deplored in her dear Frederic that he was just a little wanting in reverence sometimes, and so exceedingly amusing that he caused others to share his crime.

"Thank Heaven, she has only a limited income," continued the joker, gravely, "and, what is a still greater safeguard, strictly tied up."

"But, seriously, my dear Fred," and Henny looked serious enough as she put the question, "Do you think Mr. Adair is a designing person?"

"I don't say designing, because that's actionable, my love; but I will confine myself to agreeing with the Canon, that he has marvellous powers of calculation. He 'doesn't know much,' that excellent gentleman also informed me, 'but what he does know he knows thoroughly'; and here is one thing of which I am sure he has a most keen perception—namely, on which side his bread is buttered."

"You must not be hard upon him, Fred," pleaded the girl; "remember, he has no means, and is without social position."

"Born of poor but dishonest parents," quoted Fred, cynically.

answered, tenderly. "However, I confess I don't like the man. I don't want to be uncharitable. There are some cases where the temptation to tell a lie is very great, and I don't know how strong it may have been in this case; but, as a general rule, I don't like liars, and this man told me a deliberate falsehood."

"A falsehood, Frederic? What about?"

"He said he did not lunch at the Cornish Coffee-House last Tuesday. Now, I saw him there with my own eyes as distinctly as I see you now."

"But, surely, it might have been a case of mistaken identity."

"No, Henny, no; there is not another man like Mr. Adair—so keen-eyed and hatchet-faced, and dark. Cruikshank's picture of Simon Renard resembled him. But, still, I should know him from Simon Renard. No; he had some reason for concealing the fact that he was in the City last Tuesday. Let us hope it was a good one; but there he was."

"I heard all that passed," said Henny, earnestly; "though, it is true, I paid no particular attention to the matter; and the impression on my mind was that Mr. Adair was telling the simple truth. When you remarked that he could not have started early for the North, he answered, 'No, not very early; I went by the ten o'clock express.' That struck me, considering that it was obvious that you were disproving his statement, as a most temperate and convincing reply."

"Quite true, my darling; the remark does great credit to your intelligence. But the better the reply, supposing it was untrue, the worse for the young man's character, since it shows he is a cool hand—used to deception."

"But what possible reason could he have for deceit? What objection could anyone at the table have to his being in the City, even if he was there, instead of in the train, on Tuesday morning?"

"Ah! that is beyond me; but if I had him in the witness-box, and had retained Badger against him, with instructions to cross-examine, it would not be beyond Badger."

(To be continued.)

### THE UPPER NILE: PHILÆ.

On the southern frontier of Egypt properly so called, beyond which is Nubia, 750 miles up the Nile from the Mediterranean, and 568 miles from Cairo, twenty miles above the town of Assouan, or Syene, and beyond the "First Cataract," is the classic Isle of Philæ, where stands the famous Temple of Isis; and this finishes the ordinary pilgrimage of aesthetic tourists. The Nile approaching Assouan forces its way through heaped blocks of the black stone called "syenite," a species of granite, which has been abundantly used for the material of the prodigious works of ancient art, pyramids, obelisks, and temples of ponderous masonry, erected in the peopled plains of Lower Egypt. Our Artist's Sketches give some idea of the aspect of these rocks on the river-bank, and of the romantic views in the neighbourhood of Philæ, with its stately architectural structures; which are not, indeed, of extreme antiquity, belonging chiefly to the reign of the Greek Ptolemies, and some portions even to the times of the Roman Empire. The more ancient religious buildings of "the Sacred Isle" had been destroyed by the Persian invaders; and only some confused ruins are left of the magnificent edifices in which the Royal Priests of the oldest Monarchy, attended by a gorgeous train of worshipping courtiers, used to do homage to their mystic divinities, Osiris, Horus, and Isis, with the solemn rites and ceremonies of an imposing superstition. This religious tradition is probably four thousand years old, the princely servants of Horus being the most ancient recognised race of Egyptian Kings. Their mythological creed represented Horus, the Sun God, as the mighty son of Osiris and his wife, Isis, who were supposed to be the parents of the living world, and to have become the joint rulers of the nether world of departed souls. When Typhon, the malignant brother of Osiris, the author of pestilence, corruption, and death, had killed Osiris and cut up his body into fourteen pieces, one piece being buried at Philæ, the valiant saviour Horus, like the sun at break of day fighting against the dark shades and chill vapours of night, overcame the evil power of Typhon, restoring light and life to the perishing world. Though only a leg of Osiris was interred at Philæ, the other portions of his body being dispersed at Thebes (now Girgeh), at Sais, on the Rosetta branch of the Lower Nile, and at many different places in Egypt, the ancient Egyptians were accustomed to swear by this venerable parent of gods and kings, as "by Him who sleeps at Philæ." It was also believed that Isis dwelt there for ever, still guarding the remains of Osiris, not there only, but in every place where she had laid them, until the fulness of time when the scattered fragments of his corporeal divinity should be gathered up and re-united; which Milton has finely compared to the patient fidelity of lovers of Truth, awaiting the future advent of a superior wisdom to harmonise all true philosophical and religious ideas in one complete and living Whole. The worship of Isis, as a symbolical expression of such faith in the perpetuation of the higher life in humanity, found much favour among cultivated minds under the Roman Empire, till it was superseded by Christianity; and the temples of Isis in Egypt were restored or rebuilt while other Pagan worship began to lose its hold over the educated class. This accounts—as well as the policy of Augustus and his successors, desiring to conciliate their Egyptian subjects—for the Roman work at Philæ and other places hallowed by the tradition referred to. The interior of the great temple, containing a series of chambers richly decorated in bright colours, and adorned with sculptures representing the acts and death of Osiris, presents a very interesting study. The great hall was at one time converted into a Christian Church, and displays many carved crosses and other ecclesiastical emblems. The surrounding scenery of Philæ has been descanted upon in enthusiastic language by a host of modern visitors; Eliot Warburton, Miss Martineau, and more recently, the author of "A Nile Novel," having written most eloquently about it. The tourist who has ascended the Nile is generally well satisfied with the view of this "wild, strange, unearthly beautiful spot," as a finishing appeal to his sentiment of romantic admiration.

Miss Patrice (late of the Olympic Theatre) will give a concert and entertainment at the Langham Hall on Wednesday next, supported by Herr Lehmeier and numerous other artistes.

Another munificent bequest has been granted to the town of Dundee for the purposes of education. At a special meeting of the directors of the Dundee High School last week, Provost Moncur said that the late Mr. Harris, who during his lifetime was such a munificent benefactor of the High School, had by his settlement left a further sum of £10,000 to the High School, subject, however, to the life-rent of his sister. Miss Harris has now intimated her desire to anticipate the realisation of her brother's wishes by at once making over to the trustees under his settlement the sum of £10,000, if for that sum a property could be acquired suitable for the junior and girls department of the High School.

### NEW BOOKS.

Antiquarian researches cannot be justly reproached with a "Dryasdust" complexion when a theme of such genial human interest as *Folk-lore Relics of Village Life* is treated by Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., with abundance of lively anecdote drawn from the widest range of descriptive observation. In this volume, one of those recently published by Mr. Elliot Stock, which are pleasantly distinguished by their old-fashioned style of typography and binding, the author, who is honorary secretary of the "Folk-lore Society," has collected materials for a critical comparison of rustic traditions, legends, and domestic usages prevailing in different ages and races of mankind. It may serve for a contribution to that branch of sociological inquiry which Mr. E. D. Tylor has most profoundly explored, and of which Mr. Herbert Spencer's treatise on "Ceremonial Observances" is an important example. Mr. Gomme, indeed, is far from being a mere collector and incidental annotator; he pursues a rational and philosophical method of arrangement, which by its own effect, independently of his judicious comments, throws a clear light upon the general aspects of this interesting subject. The main features of social life in a primitive village community, which must, at one period or another, in the progress of each nation, pass through the same stages, whether in Britain, in Germany or Switzerland, in Russia, or in times and countries beyond European civilisation, are broadly defined. The local settlement of the village is shown to be accompanied by certain customary rites of a sacrificial or sacramental character, which likewise attend the occupation of the family homestead. Pagan superstitions, as they may now be accounted, which are so intimately bound up with the most sacred human duties and affections, deserve our respectful study, even in the forms which they exhibit among heathen and savage nations, being hallowed, as it were, by that "touch of nature," which "makes the whole world kin." This consideration will arise in the perusal of Mr. Gomme's instructive account of the variety of "house-gods" or "house-spirits," corresponding with the Roman Penates, the agricultural gods of the field, garden, and farm, and many quaint fancies and homely practices, not yet wholly extinct among us in our own country. "Early Domestic Customs," and "The Village Marriage," are discussed in the concluding chapters of this learned but entertaining volume.

A companion book, issued by the same firm, especially devoted to English local antiquities, though French and Russian examples are brought into view by way of furnishing matter for comparison, is that of Mr. Cornelius Walford, Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society, upon *Fairs, Past and Present*, treated as "a chapter in the history of commerce." The origin of fairs, the manorial and other local authorities for holding them, the laws and regulations made in England for their convenience and good order, and their great importance to English trade and industry throughout the Middle Ages, are examined in the first seven chapters of this essay; after which the author proceeds with a detailed history of Sturbridge Fair, adjacent to the town of Cambridge, as it was carried on, with many vicissitudes, from the thirteenth century to the present day. This narrative abounds with curious anecdotes, from which, by a little exercise of reflection, some acquaintance may be gained with the former conditions of English manufactures, and with the market for their sale then afforded by the wants and habits of the people. The privileges of the University of Cambridge, as well as the jurisdiction of the town Corporation, are seen called into exercise, not without occasional conflict, in the business of controlling Sturbridge Fair. Mr. Walford next presents an account of that most famous and renowned institution among the Londoners of olden time, Bartholomew Fair, the end of which is personally remembered by many elderly citizens, as it took place but thirty years ago. Professor Henry Morley's "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," published in 1859, must remain the accepted literary memorial of this notable piece of London civic and social history; but the additional particulars supplied by Mr. Walford are not without value. There is, however, a certain want of consecutive unity of purpose in his work, and of due measure and proportion: the latter part, indeed, consisting of some notices of the ancient fairs of Champagne and Brie, and of several towns and districts in France, followed by an account of the great fair of Nijni Novgorod, with other fairs in different parts of the Russian Empire. But the intelligent reader will pick out something worth his pains.

A verbatim reprint of the first edition of *Caxton's Game and Playe of the Chesse* (1474), with an introduction by Mr. Axon, has recently been published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The text is a translation into English from the French of Jehan de Vignay, which was itself a translation from the Latin MS. of Cessolis, a Dominican friar, who flourished about the beginning or middle of the thirteenth century. The work of Cessolis is one that has no interest for the chessplayer in search of lines of attack or defence in vogue at the period when it was written. It is, in fact, a "Morality," in which the pieces and pawns symbolise certain ranks and conditions of life, a chapter being devoted to each. The Kings and Queens are sermonised on their obligations to the people, and the Alfyns (Bishops) are instructed in the duties of Judges. The offices and manners of chivalry and knighthood are described under the head of the Knights, and the Rooks are the vicegerents of the King placed at the extreme limits of his kingdom. The Pawns are the labourers and workmen of the body politic, and are described from left to right as, respectively, "Labourers," "Smiths," "Notaries," "Merchants," "Physicians," "Taverners," "Customs and Toll Gatherers," and "Ribald Players of Dice." The remainder of the book treats of the powers and movements of the pieces. Caxton's translation has long been supposed to have been the first book printed in England, but Walker, an industrious bibliographer of chess works, notes that there is at Cambridge a small quarto volume bearing the imprint Oxford, 1468, printed from wooden types. If that is so, Caxton's "Playe of the Chesse" was the second book printed in this country, and the first from metal types. The introduction by Mr. Axon is a learned résumé of everything that has been written on the subject, and his foot-notes from the second edition of the book place both first and second in the hands of the public in the volume under notice. Paper, printing, and binding are in keeping with the subject, and reflect credit on the excellent taste of the publishers.

Michael O'Donnell was again brought up at Bow-street yesterday week, and, after the evidence of Mrs. Carey and other witnesses had been taken, was committed for trial for the murder of James Carey.

From the Revenue returns, which were issued last Saturday night, it appears that the receipts for the past quarter were £18,146,785, showing a net decrease of £213,942. There has been an increase of £15,000 from Excise, £70,000 from Property and Income Tax, £90,000 from the Post Office, and £10,000 from the Telegraph Service; but there has been a decrease of £71,000 from the Customs, £40,000 from Stamps, and £275,768 from Miscellaneous Receipts. The first half of the current financial year shows a net increase of £606,040.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 23, 1875), with a codicil (dated April 18, 1877), of Mr. William Bouthcer, late of Grateley, in the county of Southampton, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Emanuel Bouthcer, the son, and Alfred Lafone, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £139,000. The testator gives to his son, Emanuel, his lands and hereditaments at Grateley, Andover, and elsewhere in the county of Southampton; to his daughter, Mrs. Jane Lafone, £3000; and legacies to grandsons, daughter-in-law, sisters, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his said son and daughter.

The will (dated July 2, 1872), with four codicils (dated June 24, 1873; Dec. 22, 1880; and Feb. 27 and May 10, 1883), of Mrs. Elizabeth De Lannoy, formerly of Sillwood House, Sillwood-place, Brighton, and of Ulverstone House, Uckfield, but late of Crowborough House, Crowborough, Sussex, who died on July 21 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Henry Haslam, George Frederick Satchell, and George Watson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £65,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000, free of duty, to the trustees of the Free Church of England recently erected by her at Crowborough, upon trust, to pay the annual income as a stipend to the minister for the time being of the said church; £500 each to the Church Missionary Society, the London City Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £300 to the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; and legacies to brother, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives, executors, servants, and others. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her adopted daughter, Amelia Ann De Lannoy.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1878) of Mr. Charles Beck, formerly of Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, but late of Rome, who died on July 1 last, at Paris, was proved on Aug. 30 by Mrs. Ellen Kingsman Beck, the widow, and St. Barbe Sladen, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £54,000. The testator leaves £2000 and all his furniture, jewellery, and household effects to his wife; £1000 to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Ellen Hornby; he also leaves all his real estate in the Australian colonies, and certain shares and cash in the said colonies, upon trust, for his said daughter for life, and then for her issue as she shall appoint; £3000 each to his sisters, Caroline Hancock and Ellen Butler Hancock; £200 to his executor, Mr. Sladen; and £100 to his servant, Charlotte Bokes. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life, then for his daughter for life, and then for her issue as she shall appoint.

The will (dated June 8, 1883) of Mr. Henry Couchman, late of Elm Cottage, Lee-road, Blackheath, who died on June 30 last, has been proved by James Gunton Couchman, the nephew, Henry Cornelius Collyer, and Alfred Thomas Collyer, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £45,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich; the Hospital for Consumption, Fulham-road; the Builders' Benevolent Institution, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square; the Indigent Blind School, St. George's-circus; the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; and the Charing-cross Hospital, Agar-street, Strand; and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his daughter, Miss Catherine Couchman.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Jan. 17, 1873) of Mr. William Alexander Gavin, some time of No. 41, Broughton-street, but late of No. 25, Cumberland-street, Edinburgh, who died on June 23 last, granted to William Crawford, sen., John Binnie, William Crawford, jun., and John K. Crawford, the executors nominate, has been sealed in London, the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £44,000.

The will (dated July 11, 1882) of the Rev. William Richard Bain, Rector of Fletton and Hengrove, Suffolk, who died on the 5th ult., has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Bain, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate mounting to over £21,000. The testator, after giving £1000 to his son, Richard Donald Bain, and two other legacies, gives the residue of his estate and effects to his wife absolutely.

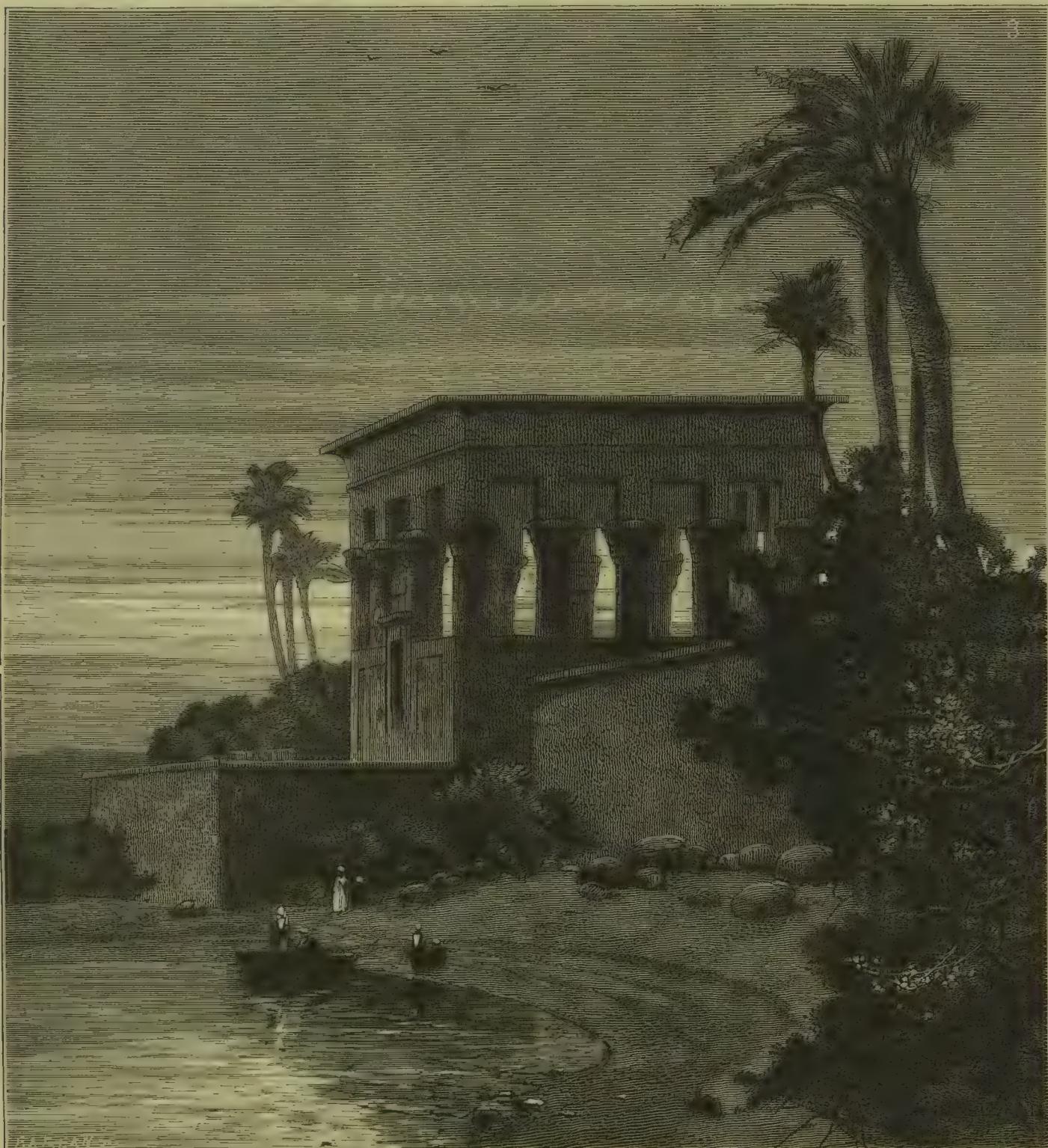
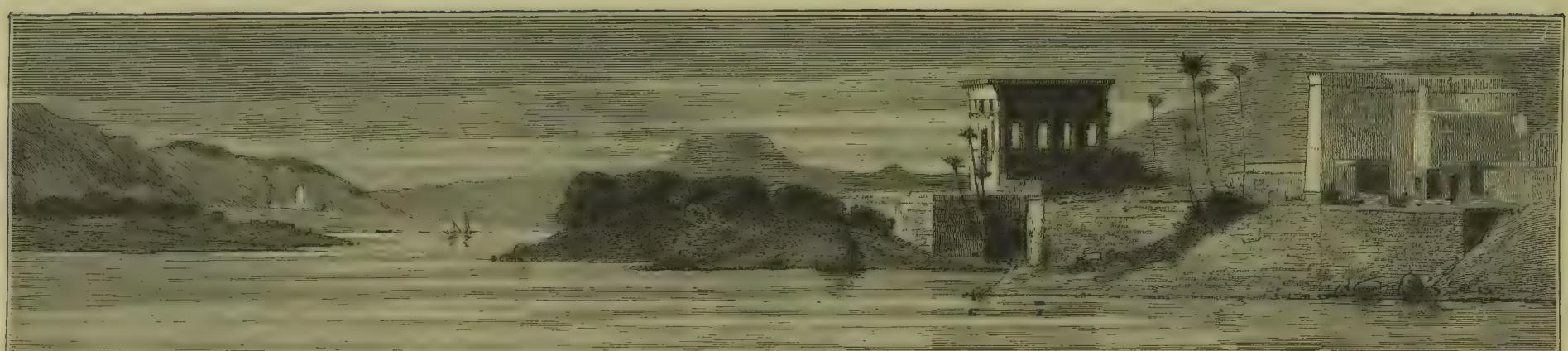
The will (dated Oct. 24, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Edward Walker (formerly Thomas Edward Case), late of Woodcote Lodge, Epsom, who died on Nov. 24 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Colonel Henry Edward Davidson and Sir William Throckmorton, Bart., the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife his leasehold residence, Woodcote Lodge, with the furniture, plate, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, the cash in the house and at his banker's, and money owing to him; the property coming to him on the death of his mother and of Mrs. Ellen Walker is also to go to his wife for life, and at her death, subject to an annuity of £300 which he gives to his wife's daughter, Mabel Beresford, for life, to his brother, Henry Ashton Case. The residue of his property he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated July 19, 1871), with a codicil (dated Dec. 12, 1877), of Mrs. Julia Ann Blunt, formerly of No. 8, Onslow-square, Brompton, but late of No. 4, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, who died on Aug. 17 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by the Rev. Henry George Scawen Blunt and the Rev. Abel Gerald Wilson Blunt, the sons, and Miss Julia Sophia Blunt, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £13,000. The testatrix bequeaths her stock in the Madras Railway to her said daughter; and makes specific bequests to each of her three children, to her two daughters-in-law, and to a grandson. As to the residue of her property she gives one half to her daughter, and the other half between her two sons.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal to Percy Rogers for his plucky conduct in lately rescuing a lady from drowning at Westgate-on-Sea.

The Sheriffs of London have appointed as public executioner Bartholomew Binns, a railway plate-layer, who lives at Dewsbury.

At the Sanitary Congress at Glasgow, on Thursday week, papers were read on engineering and architecture, and the President contributed a paper on the subject of London dwellings. Next day papers were read on air as a sanitary agent; on smoke abatement; and on the comparative merits of fine and coarse flour as food. On Saturday most of the members went down the Clyde for a trip round the Kyles of Bute, which permitted them to view en route the world-famed scenery and industry of the Clyde. The excursion party returned in time for Dr. Alfred Carpenter's address to the working classes at St. Andrew's Hall. Lord President Ure presided. The address was entitled "Public Health, a Working Man's Question," and in it he pointed out what had been the effect of recent sanitary measures, noting also certain improvements still needed.



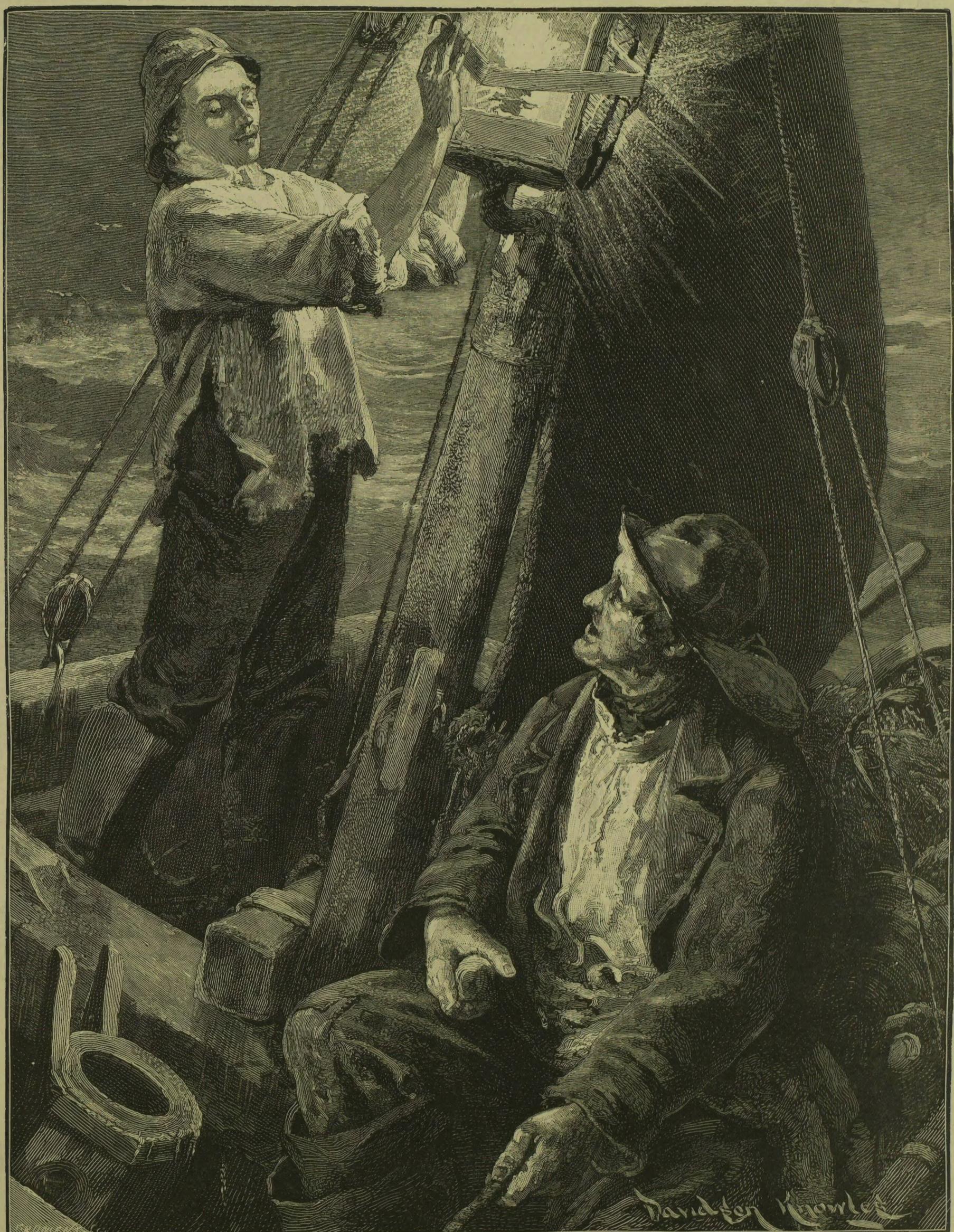
1. Isle of Philæ (general view).

2. Inscribed Granite Rock, opposite Philæ.

3. Hypothetical Temple on the Island.

4. Rocks and Boulders near Philæ.

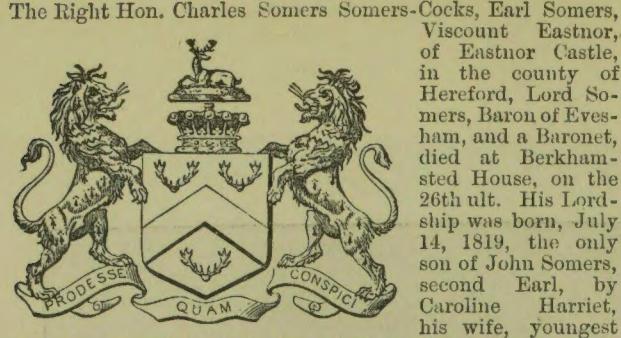
5. View of Rocks and Island, from the south.



A CHEERING GLEAM.

## OBITUARY.

## EARL SOMERS.



The Right Hon. Charles Somers Somers-Cocks, Earl Somers, Viscount Eastnor, of Eastnor Castle, in the county of Hereford, Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, and a Baronet, died at Berkhamsted House, on the 26th ult. His Lordship was born, July 14, 1819, the only son of John Somers, second Earl, by Caroline Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1840, and in the following year, being then Lord Eastnor, was returned in the Conservative interest M.P. for Reigate, which he represented until his succession to the Peerage in 1852. From 1853 to 1857 he was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. He married, Oct. 2, 1850, Virginia, daughter of Mr. James Pattle, Bengal Civil Service, by whom he had three daughters, Isabella Caroline, wife of Lord Henry Richard Charles Somerset; Adeline Marie, Marchioness of Tavistock; and Virginia, who died Jan. 9, 1859. The Earl was J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Hereford and Surrey, and had the patronage of seven livings. By his death without male issue the Earldom of Somers and the Viscountcy of Eastnor have become extinct, but the Baronetcy and the Baron of Somers descend to Colonel Philip Reginald Cocks, R.A., as fifth Lord. He was born Aug. 22, 1815, and is married, without issue, to Camilla, only daughter of the Rev. William Newton. The first Lord Somers was the illustrious Lord Chancellor. He died unmarried, and with him his peerage expired, but in sixty-eight years after his grand-nephew, Sir Charles Cocks, M.P., the grandson of his sister Mary, was created Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham.

## VISCOUNTESS MILTON.

Selina Charlotte, Viscountess Milton, died on the 24th ult., aged seventy-one. Her Ladyship was the second of the three daughters and coheirs (but the eldest leaving issue) of Charles Cecil Cope, last Earl of Liverpool, by Julia Evelyn-Medley, his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir George Augustus Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart., of Shuckburgh, M.P. for Warwickshire, by Julia Annabella, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. James Evelyn, of Felbridge, Surrey, by Annabella, sister and heir of Mr. George Medley, of Buxted, Friston and Coneyburrows, all in Sussex. Lady Milton married, first, Aug. 15, 1833, William Charles, Viscount Milton, son and heir of the fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, and by him (who died Nov. 8, 1835) had a posthumous daughter, Mary Selina Charlotte, wife of the Hon. William Berkeley Portman. She married, secondly, Aug. 28, 1845, Mr. George Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Notts, and Aldwark, Yorkshire, by whom (who died Dec. 18, 1869) she had surviving issue two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, of Cockglode, is M.P. for N. Notts.

## LADY VAUX OF HARROWDEN.

Caroline, Lady Vaux of Harrowden, widow of George Mostyn, Baron Vaux of Harrowden, and grandmother of the present peer, died on the 30th ult., at the family residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, aged seventy-five. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Vansittart, cousin of the late Lord Bexley, by the Hon. Caroline Eden, and married, on July 9, 1828, George Mostyn, Baron Vaux of Harrowden, who died on Jan. 28 this year, he having succeeded to the ancient barony, which was called out of abeyance in March, 1838, and by whom she leaves surviving issue, the Hon. Montague Mostyn, late 1st Royal Dragoons, the Hon. Mary, married to Mr. Roger Eykyn, and the Hon. Georgiana Louisa, unmarried.

## THE REV. DR. BEGG.

The Rev. Dr. Begg, of Newington Free Church, Edinburgh, died on the 29th ult., from the effects of a chill contracted while visiting North Berwick. Dr. Begg was one of the leaders of the Free Church, and his name was a household word throughout Scotland. He was ordained in 1830, and until the disruption was parish minister of Liberton, an outlying district of Edinburgh. Dr. Begg was the leader of the Conservative section of the Free Church, and recently his name figured conspicuously in the controversies on the introduction of instrumental music, and on the legality of the sentence on the Stromeferry rioters. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

## We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Edward Cordeaux, Indian Civil Service, Judge at Poona, recently, at Bombay.

The Very Rev. John Mee, M.A., Rector and Vicar of Westbourne, Sussex, on the 19th ult.

Mr. J. Scot Henderson, journalist and littérateur, aged forty-five; Editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, 1867 to 1872.

Major-General Edward John Dickey, late Bengal Army, on the 19th ult., at Parklands, Guildford, aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Benjamin Hart Thorold, of Harmston Hall, Lincolnshire, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-four; a descendant of the old Baronetrical family of Thorold of Marston.

The Rev. John Danbuz, formerly Rector of Creed, Cornwall, on the 24th ult., at Killiow, Truro, aged eighty years. His eldest son, John Claude, J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, is now of Killiow.

Mr. Henry George Bowyer, of Radley House, Berks, formerly H.M. Inspector of Schools, Leamington, on the 26th ult., aged seventy, having survived his eldest brother, Sir George Bowyer, Bart., a few months only.

The Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, M.A., Rector of Winwick, Northamptonshire, author of "The History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," and various other works, on the 25th ult., aged seventy-four.

Mr. John Thomas Emmerson, C.M.G., J.P., engineer in the extension of the harbour and other important works at Malta, and in the Hydraulic Dock at Bombay, on the 13th ult., at Peover, Knutsford.

General Michael Bruce, late of the Coldstream Guards, on the 29th ult., at his residence, Glenelg, Bournemouth, at the age of sixty. The deceased General, who was born in May, 1823, entered the Army in December, 1840, and obtained his commission as Captain in December, 1845, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1854. With the latter rank he served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea from March 29 to May 30, 1855, receiving the medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal for his services. Reaching the rank of Colonel in October, 1862, that of Major-General in June, 1868, and that of Lieutenant-General in October, 1880, he was placed on the retired list in July, 1881, with the honorary rank of General.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

O M (Copenhagen).—Many thanks for your letter and the inclosures. For Tid comes regularly to hand and is very welcome.

SHADFORTH.—We are glad to see your name on the roll of solvers again. Absence has not affected your skill.

E T (Bath).—Always acceptable. We had, however, already prepared a game of yours for this week's issue.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from M.H. Spier, W.T. Aman, C.E. Tuckett, Vakeel and F. Morley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2058 received from Rev. John Wills and Pilgrim, of No. 2058 from Alpha, A.H. Mann, J.A.B. Shadforth, Henry Bristow, H.D. and G.P. of No. 2059 from S.W. Mann, Damant (Ipswich), Jumbo, Emile Frua, Donald Mackay, J.A.B. Shadforth, Henry Bristow, L.Nathan, H.D. G.P. and Pilgrim.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2061 received from H. Lucas, S. Oldfield, S. Lowndes, O. Halloran, G.A.W. F.M. (Edinburgh), A.W. Scuton, H. Reeve, Aaron Harper, D.W. Kell, Schimmeke, R. Worts, R.H. Brooks, J. Hall, B.L. Southwell, E. Casella (Paris), W. Bidde, W.T. Aman, H. Wardell, W.H. Uller, R.T. Kemp, L.L. Greenaway, Francis Adams, Smut, F.E.H. George, L. Cohead, H.D. G.P., E. London, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Indagator, H.K. Awdry, F.G. Parsloe, Jupiter Junior, L. Sherswood, Donald Mackay, H.H. Noyes, L. Wyman, Elsie, C. S. Cox, E.L.G. Gyp, E.J. Posno (Haarlem), F.J. Abé, Slindon (Arundel), Emile Frua, Joseph Ainsworth, G.W.G. H. Blacklock, James Pilkington, S. Bullen, Otter Fielder (Ghent), F. Ferris, J.A.B. T. H. Holdron, A. Chapman, J.G. Ainstree, Shadforth, Henry Bristow, Hereward, W.E. G.W. Wilson, M. Tipping, C. Darragh, E.C.H. (Worthing), Carl Friedleben, Pilgrim, and E. Sharswood.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2060.

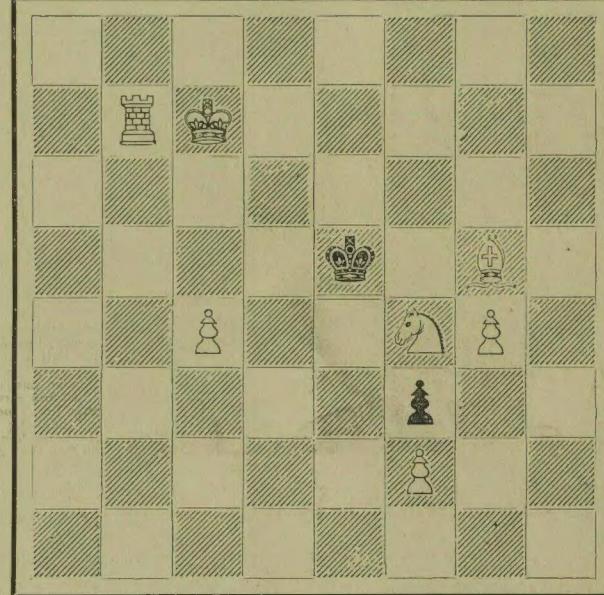
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (at B 2nd)	P takes P*
2. Q to Kt 2nd	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

\* The variations springing from Black's other defences should present no difficulty to the student.

## PROBLEM NO. 2063.

By D.W. CLARK, Siberia.

## BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Game played in the Handicap Tourney between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. E. THOROLD.  
(Kt Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
The moves are not in the usual order of this opening; and here a. B to K 3rd or 6. Kt to Q B 3rd seems preferable to the move in the text.	
7. P to K R 4th	
The second player's Pawn being at Q B 3rd, White gets a strong attack by this line of play.	
8. P takes P	P to K R 3rd
9. R takes R	P takes P
10. P to Kt 3rd	B takes R
This tends to weaken his Pawns we fancy.	
11. B to Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
12. Q takes P	P takes Kt
13. Q takes P	Q to B 3rd
We should have preferred 13. Q to K 2nd in this position.	
14. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
and, after several more moves, White won the game.	

There was a large attendance of members at the general meeting of the City of London Club, held on Monday last. Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the President of the club, occupied the chair, and moved the first resolution, that Mr. Blackburne be invited to give an exhibition of chess *sans voix* on the 10th inst., and to play a number of games simultaneously on the 12th inst. Mr. Blackburne, who was present, said he had much pleasure in acceding to the request. A handicapping committee was then appointed, and it was resolved that the handicap tournament, in which there are one hundred entries, should be commenced on Oct. 15.

The Hereford Chess Club have removed to new quarters, a large room in Broad-street, formerly occupied by a local bank. The room will be open to members and their friends daily from one to ten p.m. on and after Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Rev. P. Vyvyan-Robinson, of the Lizard, hon. secretary of the Lizard life-boat, makes an appeal for contributions towards building a sea-wall and widening and paving the roadway for launching the life-boat. The alterations will entail an expense of £500, towards which the National Life-Boat Institution contributes £100. The rev. gentleman states that he has shared the perils of the work for twenty-three years, and may, therefore, be considered a competent judge of the need of permanent improvement. Contributions may be sent to him, or to Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., Bolitho Bank, Helston.

Unusual interest attended the election of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last Saturday. There was a full attendance of the liverymen, and their choice fell upon Mr. Alderman Hadley and Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P. These names were accordingly returned to the Court of Aldermen, the decision of that body being in favour of Mr. Fowler, to the exclusion of the senior Alderman next below the chair. The announcement was received with a storm of disapprobation in Guildhall, where Mr. Hadley was loudly cheered. A vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor was declared carried in the face of some opposition, and a similar compliment was paid to the Sheriffs who have just gone out of office. A resolution condemning the course taken by the Court of Aldermen was passed. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the evening entertained the Lord Mayor-Elect at a banquet at the Mansion House, a large civic company being also present.—Yesterday week, at the Guildhall, Mr. Clarence Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan were installed as Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, in the room of Alderman De Keyser and Alderman Savory, who retire from the office.

## A CHEERING GLEAM.

The fishermen and other boatmen of the British coasts have continually to strive against difficulties and dangers arising from the sudden changes of wind and sea, which too frequently occasion sad loss of life, and which often deprive them of the means of subsistence for their families on shore. Much of their toil and peril on the waves is undergone at night, when landsmen are comfortably asleep in bed; and this accounts for the sight, which may sometimes be witnessed in seaside towns and villages, of groups of strong fellows lounging in the day time on the beach, smoking or talking, or even dozing, as if there was no work for them to do. Ignorant Cockneys, staying a week or two in such a place as "Saxby-on-Sea," which was described in a recent novel, may, like the author of that story, fall into the mistake of supposing that fishermen are a lazy tribe; but this uncharitable judgment will be contradicted by those who are acquainted with the actual conditions of their laborious life. We hope that the correct information which has been furnished by many descriptive and statistical writers upon this subject, in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition, as well as the Illustrations and accompanying Articles published in our own Journal, concerning "Our Fishing Industries," will have had the effect of commanding the "Unappreciated Fisher-folk" to public esteem. An essay bearing this title, by Mr. J. G. Bertram, author of "The Harvest of the Sea," is one of the Handbooks printed by the Committee of the Exhibition; and the account which is here given of "their round of life and labour" should be read with interest by all who can recognise the virtues of manly fortitude and courageous industry among the humbler classes of our countrymen. The Illustration of "A Cheering Gleam," presented in this week's publication, shows a boat at sea, with a man and a boy, returning to shore from a hard and long spell of fishing; and when they draw near the village home, anxiously expected by a wife and mother, who may have risen long before daybreak to look out for their approach from her cottage window, they hoist a lighted lantern at the masthead, for a signal that they are coming and that all is well.

## THE BURNHAM BEECHES.

The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the members of the City Corporation and the Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, with some of the nobility and gentry of that county, were engaged on Wednesday last in the interesting public ceremony of opening for ever to the free enjoyment of Londoners and all mankind this celebrated piece of sylvan scenery, which has been described by many visitors in the last hundred years. Some time ago, when the ground was liberally purchased by the Corporation of London, we gave an account of the transaction, and of the place in its present condition, availing ourselves of an interesting little book by Mr. Francis George Heath, published upon that occasion, which may again be consulted by readers who desire to refresh their memory of the subject. We now present, in addition to our Artist's page of Sketches, representing the village and the church, some parts of the famous grove of beeches, and a view of the banks of the Thames above Maidenhead, two engravings drawn by permission of Mr. Vernon Heath from his beautiful photographs, "Spring-time at Burnham Beeches," and "The Elder Brethren," the grandest of the old trees, which are especially admired. The Burnham Beeches are about four miles from Slough, and five or six from Windsor, near that delightful part of the river beginning at Taplow, extending past the woodland banks of Cliveden, towards Cookham and Marlow, the scenery of which is noted for beauties scarcely equalled in the Home Counties. The village of Burnham, called "Burnham Town" by the villagers, is distant a mile or two from the grove, which is said to be a fragment of an ancient forest. There was a mitred Abbey of Benedictine monks at this place, founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, a son of King John, elect King of the Romans, in 1265. The poet Gray, who composed his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" at Stoke Poges, very near here, first made Burnham Beeches a scene of literary celebrity by one of his letters to Horace Walpole, written in September, 1737. He says, "I have, at the distance of half a mile through a green lane, a forest—the vulgar call it a common—all my own; at least as good as so, for I spy no human thing in it but myself. It is a little chaos of mountains and precipices; mountains, it is true, that do not ascend much above the clouds; nor are the declivities quite so amazing as Dover Cliff; but just such hills as people who love their necks as well as I may venture to climb; and crags that give the eye as much pleasure as if they were more dangerous. Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches, and other reverend vegetables, that, like most other aged people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds—

"And as they bow their hoary tops relate,  
In murmuring sounds, the dark deuices of fate;  
While visions, as poetic eyes avow,  
Cling to each leaf, and swarm on every bough."

It is evident that Gray, when he wrote this letter, was not in the true mood of a loving student of nature, but was rather consulting, or affecting to imitate, the worldly-minded levity of his polite correspondent. A very different strain of thought and feeling is inspired in the mind gifted with genuine sensibility, and free from conventionality, which yields itself here to the imposing and enchanting influence of woodland scenery, and finds it sufficient, with Longfellow,

To lie amidst some sylvan scene,  
Where, the long drooping boughs between,  
Shadows dark and sunlight sheer  
Alternate come and go;  
Or, where the denser grove receives  
No sunlight from above,  
But the dark foliage interweaves  
In one unbroken roof of leaves,  
Underneath whose sloping eaves  
The shadows hardly move.  
Beneath some patriarchal tree  
I lay upon the ground;  
His hoary arms uplifted he,  
And all the broad leaves over me  
Clapped their little hands in glee,  
With one continuous sound.

The soothing sound, "as of innumerable wings," as "lapped in thought" the poet lay, brought to his mind the inward vision "of that which cannot die." He lingered in the solemn shade of the old trees whispering to him, mild and low, "Come, be a child once more"; until those past dreams of youth, sweet and wild as he found them, would stay with him no longer.

The Council of the Society of Arts give notice that the next award of the Swiney Prize will be in January next. The prize is a goblet, value £100, and money to the same amount. The award is made jointly by the Society of Arts and the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Earl and Countess Grosvenor arrived at Chester on Thursday week, from the Duke of Westminster's seat in Shropshire. On their arrival the Countess distributed the prizes gained by the students in connection with the Chester National Science Society, founded by the late Charles Kingsley.

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EPILEPSY. Rev. C. AUBREY, Oggmore Vale, Bridgend, writes:—"The appliances I received from you for my friend have done her a great deal of good in regard to Epilepsy. Instead of having the fits at the rate of six or seven a day, she has had none since. —July 27th, 1883."

PAINS IN THE LOINS. From Rev. R. ANTRIM, Vicar of Slapton, Kingsbridge, South Devon:—

"Dear Sir,—I am deriving great benefit from the Electropathic belt recently had of you. The pain across the loins has quite left me, and my nervous



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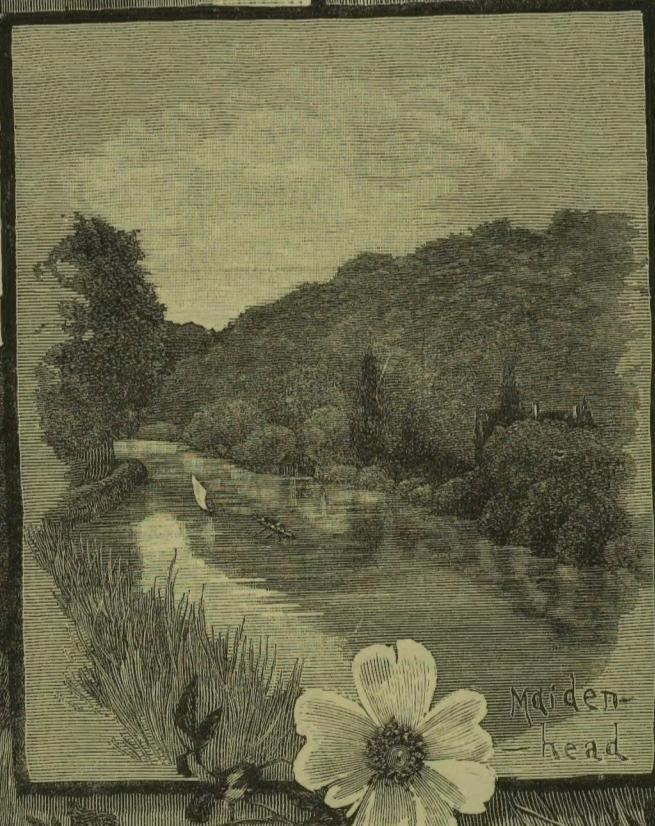
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An Artist's Hut in the Beeches.



The Beeches



Maiden-head

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